WORKS IN PROGRESS

VOLUME 10, NUMBER 6 | THURSTON COUNTY RAINBOW COALITION | OCTOBER 1999

"I'd rather vote for something I want and not get it than vote for something I don't want and get it." Eugene V. Debs

Crossing the Line

Politicized Poverty: A Mother's Fight to Survive with Dignity

Oral history of Monica Peabody
Written by Megan Davis

This month's edition of WIP contains another contribution in an open-ended series of oral histories titled "Crossing the Line." These oral histories are the product of interviews conducted with various social and environmental change activists in the Olympia area, which were taped and then transcribed, edited and polished by myself.

Many of these histories have been cut down to fit within the space available in WIP. If you have an interest in receiving a full-length copy of any oral histories, or if you have ideas about where to further publish these works, you can leave a message at 456-6120. Also feel free to call if you have an idea for an Olympia-based activist I should interview. I am especially looking for new subjects who will expand the scope of perspective in this series, as far as race, class, gender, sexuality, ability, spirituality, and so forth.

Monica Peabody moved to Olympia from Seattle four years ago, with her housemates and daughter Maxine. She has been pivotal in starting up the Olympia Chapter of the Welfare Rights Organizing Coalition (WROC), whom she is now a paid organizer for. I recently took her out for coffee, and asked her to tell me about her activist experience.

I moved to Olympia from Seattle. Before that I lived in a lot of places. I moved to Seattle about a year before I got pregnant, and so I stayed there quite a while. I was living with my boyfriend of a little over a year- Not long enough (laughter). We were together throughout the pregnancy, but then when I had my daughter he suddenly needed his artistic space. (laughter) It was pretty ridiculous. So he basically just bailed as soon as she was born. Within weeks he was doing his own thing, not helping out, not giving any financial support or anything. So I was a single mom, without really planning on being a single mom...

With no child care from him, and I wasn't able to work, so there were no wages, I had no idea what to do. I had gone through the welfare office for medical help when I was pregnant, because I didn't have any medical insurance, and I got excellent prenatal care, and I got WIC vouchers. Nutrition for women, infants and children. It's a good program. So I went back to see if there was any other help. And there was- I got welfare benefits of $440 (that's what one parent with one child's eligible for), somewhere around $200 food stamps, and then medical coverage. So it's a barely livable stipend... I did look for work, but I wasn't willing to put her in daycare, and couldn't afford infant daycare even if I had been willing to do it. Nobody wanted to hire me with her- People don't even consider the possibility. So that's how I lived for years, really. I have a college degree, but my priority was to raise her while she was little, when she really needed me.

The Infamy of Being a Welfare Mother

It was amazing to me, people's reactions to my using welfare payments to live on. People said, "I can't believe you're on welfare. That's such a bad thing." And I thought about "on welfare." You know, the only other people that are called "on" something are people that are "on drugs." Bizarre! I was just amazed at the contempt... Like, they knew about me because they knew what a welfare recipient was. It was predefined. And it really pissed me off!

People in my family were some of the worst. I had an aunt that said I was a disgrace to the family... It was like a circular logic. There was not really an answer to how I should support my child. I would say, "I can't find a daycare to put her in. [And they'd respond,] "Well you shouldn't put her in daycare when she's a baby, that's not right!" Well, what's your solution, then?

If you have enough people telling you you're a lazy bum, you start to feel like a lazy bum. Here I was, 25 years old when I had my daughter, I'd graduated from college, I'd worked all my life, I knew I could support myself. I knew I was

(Continued page 6)

1999 Election Endorsements

Civil rights : Freedom Vote (✓= endorse, ✓✓= Strongly endorse);
Environment: ThurstonEnvironmentalActionTeam;
Labor: ✓= WFSE 443 + Thurston Lewis Labor Council, .✓= WFSE 443

		FV	TEAL	Labor
Port of Olympia				
	Bob Van Schoorl	✓✓	✓	✓
	Skip Marrow	no		
School Board				
N.Thurston #1	Bill Williams	✓		✓
N.Thurston #5	Sam Hunt	✓✓		
Olympia #2	John Keefe	✓✓		
Olympia #4	Guri Stevenson	✓		✓
Olympia #4	Carolyn Barclift			✓
Tumwater #3	Jay Wood	✓		
Tumwater #2	George Zelenak	✓		
Tumwater #2	Liz Larsen	✓		.✓
City Council				
Tumwater #1	Ed Stanley	✓✓		✓
Tumwater #2	Pete Kmet	✓		
Tumwater #7	Chris Parsons	✓✓	✓	
Lacey #3	Mary Dean	✓		
Lacey #3	Kathleen Rooney	✓		
Lacey	Virgil Clarkson			✓
Olympia #2	Laura Ware	✓✓	✓	
Olympia #3	Mark Foutch	✓✓	✓	✓
Olympia #3	Bernie Friedman	✓		
Olympia Mayor	Stan Biles	✓✓	✓	.✓
Olympia Mayor	Curtis Rudolph	✓		

STOP THE W.T.O.

Join in efforts to stop the WTO and their assault on workers' rights, public health, and the environment. These panels of non-elected trade specialists bring greed and oppression to a global scale, increasing poverty, violence, and environmental destruction in a quest for concentrated wealth and corporate dominance. The WTO is at the root of fights around the world for decent wages, carcinogen-free food, clean air and water, endangered species, and a host of other struggles for the basic health of the Earth and people everywhere. Other nations and peoples are being exploited so that we can pay $1.35 a gallon, watch TV, and drink Frappuccinos. This is our country; it is up to us to change it.

Donations of money, food, building materials (wood, nails, etc.), and art supplies (fabric, paint) are needed for street theatre, as well as access to a large wherehouse space in Seattle. If you can donate time, there will be an organizational meeting on Saturday, 10/2 at 2:00 at the Timberland Library. On Sunday, 10/3 there is a theatre and dance workshop at 4:00 at the Olympia Unitarian Universalist Congregation, 2200 East End. Later, at 7:00pm, the WTO Roadshow, a multi-media educational tour, will come to Traditions Cafe in Olympia. Also at Traditions will be Chie Abad, who worked for six years in a Gap sweatshop in Saipan, and was fired when she tried to organize a union. She will be speaking about how WTO free trade policy furthers workers' rights violations. And Tuesday, 10/5 there will be a protest outside the Gap at Westlake Center in Seattle at 5:00. To make a donation, or for more information, call 543-9867.

Analyzing the WTO: Trade, Labor and the Environment

October 22-24, 1999 The Evergreen State College - Olympia, Washington Friday evening at 6:00 pm to Sunday at 2:00 pm

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is holding its Ministerial meeting in Seattle, November 30th to December 3rd. The U.S. Trade Representative's Office says this meeting "will inaugurate global negotiations which will shape world trade as we move to the next cen-

(Continued page 19)

WORKS IN PROGRESS

Works In Progress is a community newspaper sponsored by the Thurston County Rainbow Coalition. Opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect those of the Rainbow Coalition or the Workers In Progress and are solely those of the authors.

Submissions:

Correspondence, articles, art, and photographs are always welcome. Please, when possible, put articles on a 3.5" IBM-compatible disk (text preferred) or via e-mail. Artwork and photos should be camera-ready/black & white.

WIP reserves the right to publish in whole or part all submissions. For editing purposes, please enclose your phone number. Articles may be reprinted. Please cite source.

If you don't see your issue being covered in Works In Progress, it's because you aren't writing about it! (Or aren't finding someone else to cover it!)

Send submissions to Works In Progress, PO Box 295, Olympia, WA 98507-0295, wip@ olywa.net

Back Issues:

Get your catalog of indexed WIPs below. Some back issues are available in the Olympia Timberland Library. WIP is being archived on microfilm by the UW Library.

WORKERS IN PROGRESS

Dave Campbell	Wendy Ortiz
Sebastian Chase	Hali Panneton
Renee Cruickshank	Tara Perkins
Megan Davis	Jeff Sowers
Frank Hoffman	Marie Smith
Teresa Jennings	Sylvia Smith
Jerome Johnson	Chris Stegman
Margaret Love	Pat Tassoni
Evelyn Montague	Alice Zillah

Mission Statement:

"Our aim is to confront injustice and encourage a participatory democracy based on economic, social, and environmental justice. Works In Progress is dedicated to providing a voice for those most affected by the exclusionary and unfair practices that seek to silence the oppressed."

Anti-Discrimination Clause:

We will collectively endeavor to be sensitive and respectful to all those oppressed in this society, and their issues. However, if and when we should make a mistake in this regard, we expect to acknowledge it and to express regret for injury or insult given.

Governing Tool:

The following statement will become part of the Editorial Policy and will be the governing tool for the Anti-Discrimination Clause: *WIP will make every effort to work with the contributor of material considered by WIP to be offensive in order to reach a mutually agreed upon resolution, but WIP reserves the right as a last resort to edit or not print submitted material.*

WIP Schedule

Submission Deadline:

Friday, Oct. 22nd

Proofreading Meeting

Tuesday, October 26th
6:30pm at Olympia Library

Everyone Welcome!

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phone/fax (360) 705-2726
wip@olywa.net

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→ Tara Perkins at 956-9256

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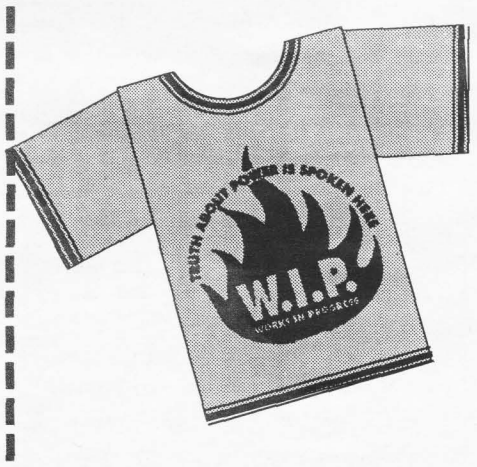

Make A Statement

(all sizes available)

Subscription Form

- o **Subscription . . . $25**
  - o Please mail *WIP* to me
- o **Donation - $ _____**
- o **Tee-Shirt . . . $15 each; # _____ size(s)_____**
- o **Catalog/Index Listing...$1; back issues...$1/each**

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If the corporations aren't paying for it, then you have to!

o Individual Sustainer ... $35 o Family Sustainer...$45
o Organizational/Business Sustainer ... $100
o Prisoner Sponsor (sent to inmate) ... $10

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ **State** _____ **Zip** _____

Send to: Works In Progress, PO Box 295, Olympia, WA 98507

Letters & Briefs

U.S. Workers, wake up

Dear Sir,

Frank Hoffman in the September WIP states "We are all workers no matter what we do." True. As workers, we also have tremendous power at the workplace. So much power that we could collectively lock the capitalists out if after winning at the ballot box the capitalists refuse to hand over power to the workers and the Socialist Labor Party or Socialist Republic of Labor. The capitalists have the Democrats and Republicans. The working class has the only party for workers in the U.S.

When the workers win at the ballot box there will no longer be pollution in the air, food, land and water, and the rest the capital class has done in the name of competition and profit. Also, all wars are fought for markets and raw materials and military spheres of influence. This is what starts wars. Nothing else. And then there is the atom bomb and hydrogen bomb. That can make any city a pile of ashes. These weapons were made to be used. Workers of the U.S. wake up. The life you save may be your own in more ways than one.

Milton Poulos

Community Workshop re Cable Franchise

Following up on a past article - the date has been set for a community workshop on cable franchise issues which is where there will be a unique opportunity for citizens of Olympia to substantially influence the cost, availability, and content of media that they receive in their homes. The Franchise Agreement between the City of Olympia and AT&T/TCI allows for the City to receive certain concessions from the cable company in exchange for the use of our streets to lay their cable. Thurston County Television (TCTV) is one of the results of previous negotiations. TCTV produces public access television in which people in the county have the opportunity to share their views with each other on cable television. In addition, we also receive government programming like the broadcast of City Council meetings. The Franchise agreement is only open at certain times and the contract often lasts several years. Negotiations between the city and AT&T/TCI are open this year and so now is the time to participate in improving the agreement.

One improvement is free access to the public access, educational, and government programs (often referred to as the PEG channels). Every cable company is required to provide public access, educational, and government channels as part of their offerings but you have to "get/buy" cable in order to view it. We can change this.

Another suggestion is the big battle nationally over whether or not the cable provider should keep their lines open and available for any Internet provider to provide service to the people.

Another idea for the franchise agreement is capital expenditures for TCTV to be able to function effectively in the new media being developed around the internet. It would be great if TCTV could provide web sites with video and audio capabilities for Thurston County non-profit organizations.

Thursday, October 28 at 7p.m.
Thurston Community Television
440 Yauger Way, Olympia

At that meeting, anyone who is interested is welcome to attend and offer their suggestions for community needs that should be pursued in the franchise renewal process. During the month of October, the City will also be accepting letters from the community at large about franchise issues. Letters can be addressed to Cable Franchise Renewal, City of Olympia, P. O. Box 1967, Olympia, WA 98507-1967. For more information about free PEG channels an other improvements call Clint at 357-6239 or <clintburelson@home.com>. For info about the meeting contact Cathie Butler with the city of Olympia at 753-8447 or <cbutler@ci.olympia.wa.us>

A Place called Chiapas with special Guest Speakers, Capital Theatre, Oct. 3 - 5.

The Olympia Film Society, in conjunction with Media Island Intl. and the Latin America Solidarity Organization at

(Continued page 18)

The Capitol Theater in Downtown Olympia

Olympia FILM SOCIETY

To receive a program or get information about shows, show times, locations, and prices call 754-6670.

SOUTH SOUND GREEN PAGES

South Sound's Monthly Environmental Newspaper

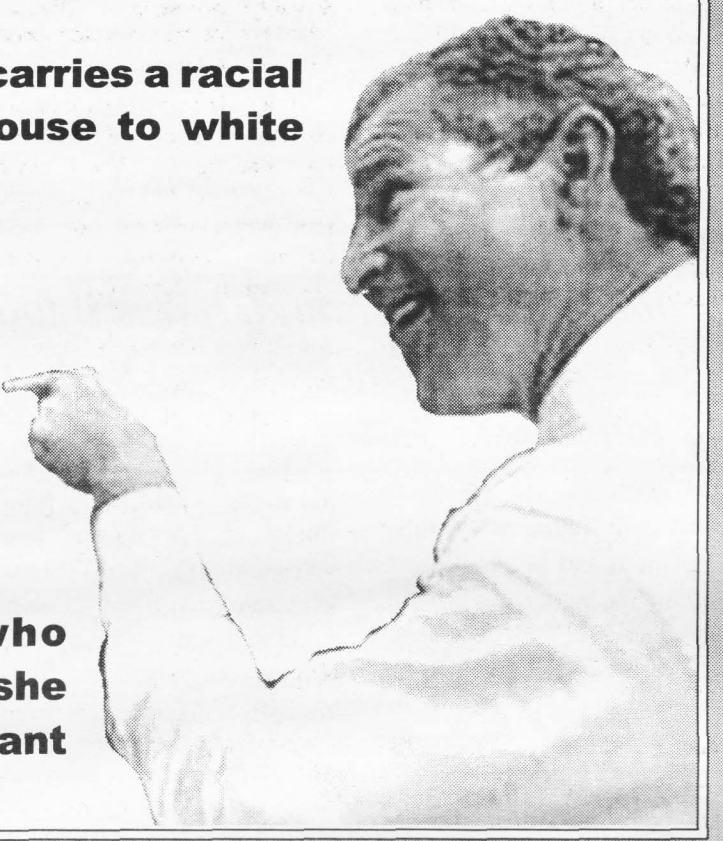
Green Pages is a forum for individuals and organizations concerned about the integrity of our environment and the quality of life in our community.

209 East 4th Ave., Suite 206
Olympia, WA 98501
(360) 786-6349
speech@olywa.net www.olywa.net/speech

OCTOBER 1999

What isn't important to George Bush, Jr...

- **In 1988, George and Laura Bush, Jr buy a house in Dallas, Texas.**
- **In 1995, George sells the house. (Shhhhh, it carries a racial covenant which restricts the sale of the house to white people only.)**
- **The black community finds out.**
- **The Bush, Jr campaign says that the racial covenant was legally void, and anyway, George didn't know about it.**
- **That's funny. The real estate agent who prepared the papers for the sale claims that she notified George Bush, Jr of the racial covenant and he signed the papers anyway.**



... might very well be important to us.

Source: Manuelita A. Brown, Methods of Inquiry Director, UCSD http://www.blackfamilies.com/living/family_relationships/bush.html

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
SEPTEMBER S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	NOVEMBER S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	**"G.W. Bush has indeed been forgiven again and again by others. First there was his rambunctious youth."** **www.gwbush.com**			**1** **1998**: WA state Supreme Court denies request to block the Oct 13th execution of Jeremy Vargas Sagastegui	**2** **1998**: Transcript of tape with Monica Lewinsky urging Tripp to lie is released by the House of Representatives
3 **1942**: Washington, DC: Under new price control law, FDR freezes wages, rents and farm prices	**4** **1998**: A World Bank report claims access to information crucial to improving lives of the poor	**5** **1998**: State Lands Commissioner Belcher says population growth threatens the state's environment	**6** **1998**: Wyoming: Matthew Shepard is severely beaten and left tied to a fence post near Laramie	**7** **1974**: Pres. Ford calls on Americans to cut driving 5% and use cold water for wash to combat energy crisis	**8** **1998**: The US House of Representatives votes for a presidential impeachment inquiry, 258 to 176	**9** **1998**: Oly City Council raises sergeant/lieutenant pay; regular officers last raise of 2.5% in July 97
10 **1998**: Protesters march from Capitol steps to Sylvester Park against I-200, the anti-affirmative action initiative	**11** **1998**: Federal Appeals Court grants stay of execution of Sagastegui based on possible mental incompetence	**12** **1998**: Supreme Court lifts stay of execution on Sagastegui; Locke refuses to commute his sentence to life	**13** **1931**: Spain separates church and state **1998**: WA: Jeremy Sagastegui executed by lethal injection	**14** **1943**: 300 Jews escape from Sobibor **1979**: Bonn: 100,000 march against nuclear energy	**15** **1914**: Clayton Anti-Trust Act becomes law; exempts labor from anti-trust laws, gain the right to strike	**16** **1962**: Brazil seizes US owned phone system **1998**: Memorial in Sylvester Park honors Matthew Shepard
17 **1933**: Albert Einstein arrives in the US **1979**: Nicaragua nationalizes insurance companies	**18** **1998**: Pinochet is arrested in London for extradition to Spain **1986**: Last Bay of Pigs captive freed by Cuba	**19** **1960**: MLK, Jr arrested for Atlanta sit-in **1987**: NY: Bernhard Goetz given 6 months on gun charge	**20** **1973**: President Nixon fires Cox as special prosecutor; congressional leaders talk of impeachment	**21** **1998**: Family and neighbors of man who died in Portland police custody claim police choked him to death	**22** **1954**: Ike approves plan for intensive training of South Vietnamese army **1976**: FDA bans the use of Red Dye No. 4	**23** **1926**: Italy bars women from civic office **1952**: NYC dismisses 8 teachers for alleged Communist activities
24 **1998**: Benjamin Netanyahu and Yaser Arafat sign a land-for-peace agreement at the White House	**25** **1940**: 40-hour work week goes into effect **1976**: Gov. Wallace pardons last survivor of Scottsboro case	**26** **1983**: Reagan bars reporters from covering Grenada **1998**: Oregon prisons ban pornography	**27** **1958**: South Africa: black women demonstrate against identity cards required of minorities	**28** **1998**: High Court rules Pinochet can't be tried in Britain; he remains in custody while prosecutors appeal the ruling	**29** **1979**: Police arrested 1,045 anti-nuclear demonstrators who were trying to shut down the NY Stock Exchange	**30** **1961**: Stalin removed from Lenin's tomb **1970**: NY: Angela Davis sues city to release her from solitary
31 **1952**: La Paz: Bolivia nationalizes three big tin companies **1967**: Detroit: Ford recalls all 1967 Mustangs	**"Saying 'there ought to be limits to freedom,' Gov. George W. Bush has filed a legal complaint against the owners of a Web site that lampoons his White House bid."** **The Dallas Morning News**				**"George W. Bush: Not a coke-head anymore"** **www.gwbush.com**	

Debriefing of the Unity March & Rally

Jenn Bowman, Venedel Herbito, Wendy Ortiz & Pat Tassoni

We are some of several people that attended the Unity March on Sunday, September 19. Some of us helped organize the march, and others of us supported the march and rally by being present at the event, or doing other support work related to the rally.

What did this rally mean for us?

For some, it was an opportunity to express grief and outrage over the events of last month in Los Angeles. The murder of a Joseph Ileto, and the shooting of a Jewish community center, are just the tip of the iceberg of our outrage. These acts, committed by a member of our community, are examples of terrorism inflicted by white supremacists that happen on an almost daily, usually un- or under-reported basis.

For others, the rally and march were opportunities for individuals to stand together against racism, hate and religious bigotry. The turnout for this event? Low. Painfully low, when compared to the population of the areas making up Thurston County.

After the march a few of us got together and debriefed about the rally/march and how we felt about it. We were not happy and most of all we were disapppointed. Because we all know many, many people who espouse to be anti-racist and were not at the march. Why was this? Was it not "radical" enough? Was it too radical? Was it the same sort of Oly thing to do, too familiar? The day of the march, Clint Burrelson, a local postal worker/activist and speaker at the rally, said: "It's time that the radicals, the liberals, and the moderates start working together..." Clint expressed something that many of us have been thinking about a lot lately. At this point, it is divisiveness that is keeping many social justice groups from working with each other.

Was it not "radical" enough? Was it too radical? Was it the same sort of Oly thing to do, too familiar?

Specifically in Olympia, where there are so many people who are working on anti-oppression work, why is it so divided? Why, when we have so much energy and people are we not working together to build coalitions? Some of us writing this letter were involved with the formation of a new "liberation cafe" recently, but because some people within the group thought that the group wasn't "radical enough" it fell apart due to lack of energy. I can't think of anything more radical then trying to talk with different people, with different ideas and trying to find that common ground. Just because this unity march wasn't about "fucking shit up" doesn't mean that it wasn't just as valid.

What could a low turnout to this rally mean? Rather than point to a host of differing reasons, maybe what's necessary to point out is the need for actions that match sentiments. Simply put, if you are an anti-racist, are you using every opportunity to do anti-racist work, from the small and mundane ways to the larger, more extensive tasks?

Some of us had hoped for a forum for anti-racists to be present, to show our community and ourselves, that we are in large number, and not just a few scattered rabblerousers. Instead, the rally suffered from low turnout and weak energy. An opportunity for anti-racist action and coalition-building, lost. •

WHEN WOULD ENOUGH BE ENOUGH ?

Some Thoughts About Revolution

Frank Hoffman

Rhetoric by leftist political activists often implies a surface urgency, as if tomorrow we are all going to get up, dress and go smash the state, finish the class war and stop the machine. Before noon, in plenty of time for lunch and an early nap. There is nothing to indicate these things will actually happen in this country in our lifetime - or ever. This difference between the world of the slogans and rhetoric and everyday reality is sort of amazing to me. And disturbing. We go the planning meeting, to the action, to the next meeting, with such urgency, as if we are winning on a massive scale and must not lose our momentum. Its not that we don't win some - warehouse workers in Eastern Washington win a union contract, the new director of the Forest Service promises to look at getting Watch Mountain out of the swap to Plum Creek. I do not mean to be critical of all that we are doing. It's just that we seem to place it in a context that simply does not exist. And this is an important error or mistake or lack. It will make us crazy or silly.

Do we really want revolution? An overturning. In the past this has worked out to mean that control of resources has passed from one relatively small group to another.

We need to understand more clearly than we do now what it is we are actually doing at all these meetings and actions and where it all could lead. Who will be helped and who will be hurt and how and why. What will happen to children as a result of what we do; will things be better for them? - as an example. Some people would argue that thinkers like Marx and Kropotkin have already figured this out. I don't think so. Do you think so?

It's not about ideology or opinion. It is about values. How many people in the country agree about which issues/values can be compromised and which cannot and what that means. Will Native American children grow up to be happy people connected to their roots? Will the prison population plummet? Will global warming stop? Will all of us be free? If we can answer yes, then we are on the right path. I think we are not able to answer. What we do is not that coherent. Not in the context of what our actions mean for our generation or the next or the one after.

Do we really want revolution? An overturning. In the past this has worked out to mean that control of resources has passed from one relatively small group to another. Women and ethnic minorities remain on the fringes. The lives of many people may be improved, but the sharing of resources and political power is minimal. And many children have died during these wars in the hope of some future glory for people, a glory that never arrives or is very short lived.

And if we do not really want revolution, or at least not a a repeat of the last 200 years of revolutionary history, what is it we do hope for, dream about, that causes us to put so much energy into change? Or into protesting the most outrageous abuses caused by our political economy here and in the rest of the world ?

Of course I don't mean to start a word war. A coming together would be nice. A kind of seriousness that expects outcomes, results. A kind of process that combines equality and play. Some honesty and clear thinking about where the struggle is at this time and where it is headed. Discussion that reaches out to everybody; a discussion that expects everybody will listen to it, even if everybody doesn't participate in it. Because maybe it takes everybody to make real change happen. •

Community Women of Color Group

by Venedel Herbito

There are those who question the usefulness of the construct "women of color." There are people in our respective communities who may accuse us of divisiveness implying that somehow we are prioritizing our relationships with women from cultures entirely different from our own over relationships with men form our own culture. But most of us who participate in organizations of women of color or who attempt to develop analysis focusing on women of color are trying to be neither divisive within our own community nor separatist within the women's movement. But we do have the right to define an autonomous space for ousrselves as women of color when it is necessary. We do have that right.

-Angela Davis

This is a call out for all you women of color out there who are interested in being part of organizing a community women of color group or network here in Olympia and the surrounding communities. As former co-coordinator of the Women of Color Coalition at Evergreen, I have felt the need and urgency to expand organizing amongst women of color beyond the walls of academia. In the past, I have helped to organize educational forums on immigrant and welfare issues, international sex trafficking of women, prison awareness, and environmental justice concerns. But during these events, few if any women of color in the surrounding communities would attend and I knew that more effective outreach within this area was necessary. I have recently graduated and now want to utilize my skills from student organizing and bring it more to the community.

I have brought the idea to several people and there is a lot of interest and energy to launch this project. We hope to have a gathering soon to discuss several ideas about what this network should be and what it can do. One idea was to have the group be a community coalition with all of us engaged in doing work within the community. Some of us are already involved in different projects around the community whether it be immigrant rights, indigenous rights, or educational seminars in prison. Another idea was to create a space for us to have discussions about various issues and regular gatherings to meet other women of color in the community. If you are interested, please bring your ideas forward so we can all discuss together what this space can be for all of us in this community.

Please contact me at 705-0989 or e-mail me at venedelh@elwha.evergreen.edu if you are interested. •

Oly Council Trading Cards

Interviews by Pat Tassoni
Artwork by Billy Purcell

cut & fold

HE REPRESENTS YOU?!

MARK FOUTCH, OLYMPIA

Political/social stances:
(Y=yes; N=no; U=undecided)

Civilian Review Board for Police	U
No Sitting on Sidewalk	N
Aggressive Panhandling	Y
AutoMall Road Rename	Y
Affirmative Action	Y
Flouride in City Water	Y
Hate Crimes Ordinance	Y
TeleDemocracy	U
Fair Housing Protections	Y
a. GBLT Protection	Y
b. "Just Cause" Protection	U

Member or a seasons pass to:

Wash Center for Perf Arts	N
Capital Playhouse	N
Harlequin Productions	N
Oly Film Society	N

Food Memberships:

Costco Member	N
Oly Food Co-op	N
Safeway Club member	N

other: Fort Lewis Commissary

Do you have a tile in your name at:

The Farmers Market	Y
The Train Station	Y
Safeco Field	N

Critical Mass is:
"In the realm of Public Opinion, it's where an idea becomes accepted or supported by enough people to make it happen."

Where should be the next "Reclaim the Streets":
"Boundary Street, in front of my house. Although St. Michaels Church (across the street) may not be happy with that."

What is your favorite band to come out of Olympia:
Riot Grrl.
"Is that a band or a genre?"

Where do you get your news:
1. Local daily newspaper
2. Has no television

What is your most "Cutting Edge" subscription:
New York Review or Harpers

Preferred method of receiving public comment:
1. telephone: (360) 943-2106
2. letter: PO Box 1967 Olympia, WA 98507-1967
e-mail: cityhall@ci.olympia.wa.us
testimony: every other Tuesday, 7pm at City Hall

Transit Grade: D

cut & fold

SHE REPRESENTS YOU?!

LAURA WARE, OLYMPIA

Political/social stances:
(Y=yes; N=no; U=undecided)

Civilian Review Board for Police	Y
No Sitting on Sidewalk	N
Aggressive Panhandling	Y
AutoMall Road Rename	Y
Affirmative Action	Y
Flouride in City Water	N
Hate Crimes Ordinance	Y
TeleDemocracy	U
Fair Housing Protections	Y
a. GBLT Protection	Y
b. "Just Cause" Protection	Y

Member or a seasons pass to:

Wash Center for Perf Arts	N
Capital Playhouse	N
Harlequin Productions	Y
Oly Film Society	N

Food Memberships:

Costco Member	N
Oly Food Co-op	Y
Safeway Club member	N

Do you have a tile in your name at:

The Farmers Market	N
The Train Station	N
Safeco Field	N

other: Eastside Co-op Preschool

Critical Mass is:
"Point where total population of animals/humans gets and adversely impacts the environment and won't allow sustainability."

Where should be the next "Reclaim the Streets":
"Nowhere. Unless it's prearranged and organized. Otherwise, I don't understand the purpose."

What is your favorite band to come out of Olympia:
Obrador

Where do you get your news:
1. Local daily newspaper and Green Pages
2. Television
3. Internet

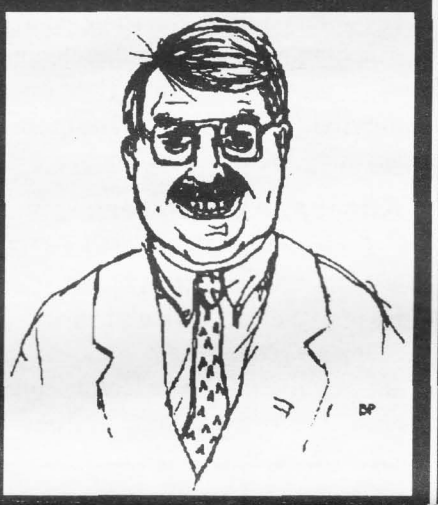
What is your most "Cutting Edge" subscription:
Utne Reader

Preferred method of receiving public comment:
1. telephone: (360) 352-3689
2. e-mail: cityhall@ci.olympia.wa.us
3. letter: PO Box 1967 Olympia, WA 98507-1967
4. testimony: every other Tuesday, 7pm at City Hall

Transit Grade: B-

cut & fold

HE REPRESENTS YOU?!



STAN BILES, OLYMPIA

Political/social stances:
(Y=yes; N=no; U=undecided)

Civilian Review Board for Police	U
No Sitting on Sidewalk	N
Aggressive Panhandling	Y
AutoMall Road Rename	N
Affirmative Action	Y
Flouride in City Water	Y
Hate Crimes Ordinance	Y
TeleDemocracy	U
Fair Housing Protections	Y
a. GBLT Protection	Y
b. "Just Cause" Protection	Y

Member or a seasons pass to:

Wash Center for Perf Arts	N
Capital Playhouse	N
Harlequin Productions	Y
Oly Film Society	N

Food Memberships:

Costco Member	Y
Oly Food Co-op	N
Safeway Club member	N

other: Wine of the Month Club

Do you have a tile in your name at:

The Farmers Market	N
The Train Station	N
Safeco Field	N

other: Three (3) at State Theatre

Critical Mass is:
"Individuals committed to alternatives to auto transit and use public protest and traffic slowdowns to draw attention to their cause."

Where should be the next "Reclaim the Streets":
"Sylvester Park is the designated free speech spot. However, a nice event with informational booths and public outreach could be had on Washington Street. Definitely not on the east/west corridors."

What is your favorite band to come out of Olympia:
Sleater-Kinney

Where do you get your news:
1. Three daily newspapers
2. Television w/cable
3. word of mouth

What is your most "Cutting Edge" subscription:
Green Pages

Preferred method of receiving public comment:
telephone: (360) 357-6336
e-mail: cityhall@ci.olympia.wa.us
letter: PO Box 1967 Olympia, WA 98507-1967
testimony: every other Tuesday, 7pm at City Hall

Transit Grade: D

I designed this survey to elicit more personal information from the candidates with a special focus on trying to find out the breadth of their circles. I questioned the incumbants, Foutch, Ware and Biles and the challengers, Friedman and Rudolph, about the arts, about local music, about local happenings, about public transportation and, of course, about issues. So consult their responses and question whether they are in touch with the low-income community, public transit users, youth, etc. Only the incumbants cards are printed above.

In addition to the incumbant's definitions of Critical Mass (see cards above) Friedman's response was the nuclear physics one of "enough nuclear material to add up to cause a spontaneous explosion." Rudolph defines it as "a mass of people in dire need of help," which also fits with his answer to Reclaiming the Street: "4th Ave needs to be reclaimed, there are panhandlers, homeless people, and scragglers who need to get assistance, city care, and education." Everyone else disapproved of the Reclaim the Streets, not understanding the purpose in its current form.

In response to the question about their favorite Olympia band, Friedman confessed that he hasn't kept up with music since his days of dreaming of following the Grateful Dead around. Biles, who actually knew an Olympian band, confessed to liking Metallica and thinks Led Zeppelin II is the best album ever. He takes the cake, though, for going back into history and pointing out the Tacoma-based band, The Sonics, were hard rock before there was such a thing!

Friedman is a Costco, Safeway Club, and Fort Lewis Commisary member. Rudolph is a Costco and Safeway Club member. Only Ware is an Olympia Food Co-op member (check the incumbant's cards above).

Transit Grade: I asked three questions of each candidate: 1. How many IT buses have bicycle racks on them? 2. Which bus(es) do you take from downtown to the Capital 5000 building? 3. How many buses does it take to get from Oly to Seattle and how much does it cost? I graded each candidate based on their answers.

Only Rudolph answered them all correctly, and he was the only one who knew where and what the Capital 5000 building is! (anyone who is/was or knows someone who is/was on public assistance knows about the building). So, Rudolph gets an "A". Ware was next with a "B-" for answering 1 and 3 only. Foutch and Biles tie with a "D" for #3, while Friedman did not answer any of the questions correctly. He gets an "F".

Issues:

All candidates were open to the idea of Civilian Review for Police Complaints, most supported the idea (Friedman, Ware, and Rudolph). Foutch and Biles remained neutral, not wanting to prejudice the process starting on police accountability.

A No Sitting on the Sidewalk ordinance was attempted a couple of years back. All candidates either were opposed to such a measure (Ware, Biles, Foutch, Rudolph) or weren't familiar with it enough to say (Friedman).

All incumbants expressed an approval for the Aggressive Panhandling ordinance, but all the candidates expressed that they haven't a problem in dealing with panhandlers themselves.

Ware and Foutch supported changing the name of a section of Cooper Point Rd to AutoMall Drive at the auto dealers request, while Biles did not. Rudolph did not know enough to say, but wondered "if the dealers bought off the city." Friedman, likewise, did not know enough to say, but indicated the dealers should pay the costs.

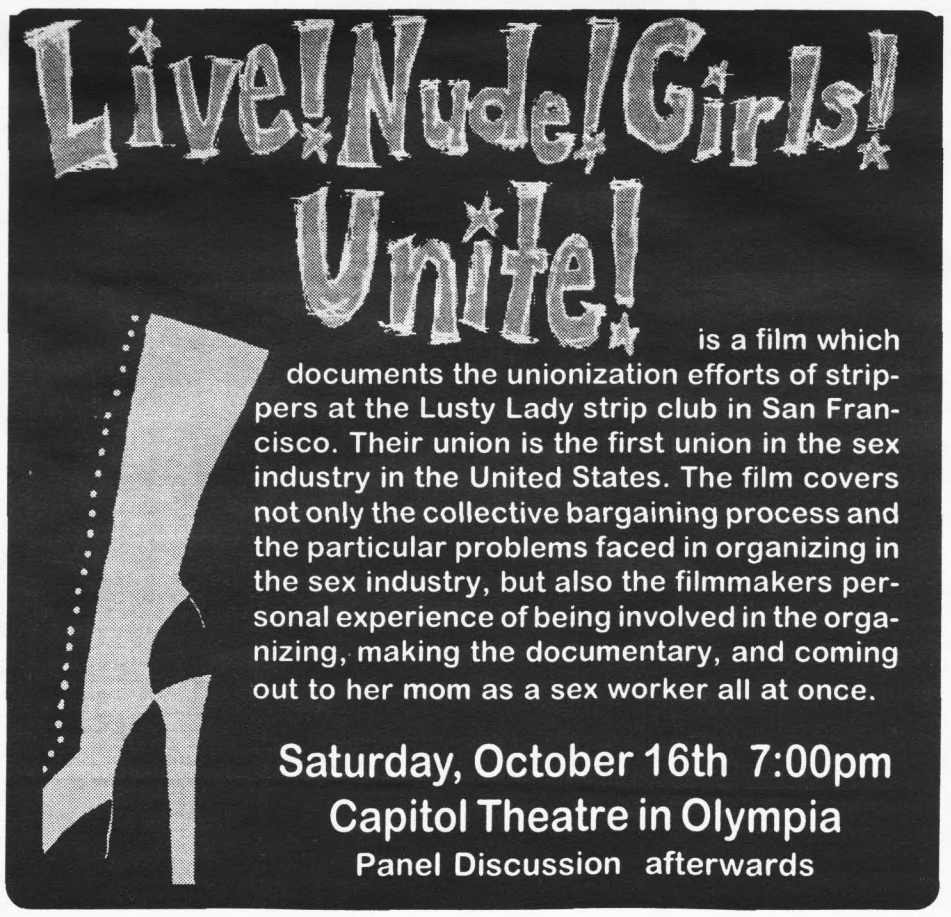
Everyone, with the exception of Rudolph supports Affirmative Action.

Even though Foutch and Biles would personally like to see Flouride added to the city water, they respected the advisory ballot vote and decided against it. Ware and Rudolph are against Flouridation, while Friedman mentioned that, although he doesn't know enough about it to take a stand, he grew up thinking Flouridation is good but is open minded about it.

Everyone supports the Hate Crimes law.

All incumbants expressed an interest in the TeledemocracyInitiative, but none committed a position. Of the challengers, Friedman is supportive, while Rudolph is opposed.

All candidates are in favor of Fair Housing Protections and all expressed favor for a local "Just Cause"eviction requirement (at least for a surface understanding of it).


Live! Nude! Girls! Unite!
is a film which documents the unionization efforts of strippers at the Lusty Lady strip club in San Francisco. Their union is the first union in the sex industry in the United States. The film covers not only the collective bargaining process and the particular problems faced in organizing in the sex industry, but also the filmmakers personal experience of being involved in the organizing, making the documentary, and coming out to her mom as a sex worker all at once.
Saturday, October 16th 7:00pm
Capitol Theatre in Olympia
Panel Discussion afterwards

(Poverty, continued)

powerful. I knew I was smart. But I started to wonder if I could get a job, if I could support myself. Feeling like it was too scary, or I wasn't good enough. It starts to really wear you down. Plus, you get so far into a hole of poverty- You know, $440- You get behind, you have nothing left at the end of the month if you're lucky enough to make it to the end of the month... You get very creative. You learn that you can do without a lot. And that's the upside of poverty (laughs).

I found out about the Welfare Rights Organizing Coalition (WROC) in Seattle, and at that point they were only in Seattle, so only parents in Seattle and the surrounding area could benefit. They were someone I could call if I had a question. They were someone I could call that I felt like was on my side, because often you go and you talk to your caseworker, and you don't feel like they're on your side...

I moved [to Olympia] and there was nothing like a welfare rights group. There was no grassroots organization made up of low-income people, at least that I knew about, that people could get that kind of advocacy and organizing opportunity. It bugged me. But it really bugged me when welfare reform passed, because I knew it wasn't good. I knew people were going to be suffering... By that time I had my own house-cleaning business, so I was supporting myself that way, and I started making connections with low-income parents and other community organizations in my spare time... Then Vince [Brown, at Columbia Legal Services] and the director of WROC in Seattle, Jean Coleman, and some other folks checked to see if WROC could get a VISTA volunteer in this area, and have it be me...

[When the grant came through] I was thrilled. There was nothing I would rather be doing. I think it's important, and it's a very rewarding thing. Every day I get to see people getting out of that isolation of being a single parent and being impoverished, coming together and sharing ideas. These women are so amazing, just like I am! For a group that's so maligned, it's amazing how resourceful and smart [we are].

Activism and Motherhood Do Mix

When I was in labor, having my child, I thought, "I can't do this. This is so painful and so exhausting, I can't do it. I need to leave." And I had the horrible realization that I was in it for the long haul and there was nothing I could do to stop it and I was going to have to get through it. And I guess it's a good preparation. Maybe that's why labor is so painful. And don't let anybody tell you it's not! (laughter) It makes a lot of sense because having a baby and being a parent is the hardest job I've ever done, and I've gutted fish for sixteen hours a day, I mean I've done just about any kind of job you can think of... and it's the most important job you could do. It's just like my work job- It feeds your soul more than anything. It's like directly proportional, how difficult something is and how rewarding it is... I wouldn't ever trade it for anything, but boy I wouldn't recommend it till you're damn ready!

People like to say, "Oh, you're giving your child such a bad example when you're on welfare." Well, I disagree. She knows exactly the situation. She knows I was doing it alone, and she knows it was unfair of people to stereotype me. She watched me fight for respect and dignity the entire time I used assistance. It's been a good teacher for her, and it's been good for me to know I'm giving her a good example... I think she's had her needs met, without a father. I think that she's a pretty darn well-adjusted kid.

I know that my daughter will never look at a problem as un-fixable. She's not going to accept what's handed to her as her due. She's going to question it. And I see she already does. She questions me all the time! (laughter)... I think her watching me question, and then watching me fight for other people, or riling other people up to fight for their own rights, which is what I do more than anything, is really good for her.

Anger and Empowerment

I started [the Olympia WROC chapter], but it's so much bigger than I am. It's just taken off. What's happening is, people are getting together, and it's changing their lives. They're feeling empowered in a way that undoes the disempowerment that's happened through the welfare system, the abuse they receive as a welfare recipient, and the larger culture telling them there's something wrong with them. It's undoing that, and they're realizing there is nothing wrong with them, that they're not crazy — the system's crazy.

Anger is a wonderful stimulator. A lot of people think anger is a very destructive force, but it doesn't have to be. That anger can be channeled. I was having a hard time when I had a little newborn baby and was feeling so alone, you know? I was really angry at the way I was treated by the father of my child, and then I was angry at how society was treating me when it wasn't my fault. So it just fueled my fight reflex, in a very good way I think... (laughing)

[Now] I'm in a different place. I have a job, and I can get all those kudos... [But] I talk to women every day that are in that situation, that are making really good priority choices. They want to stay in school. They want to spend time with their kids. They want to do things that are really smart choices for their family, and they're just getting nothing but disrespect for it. So I guess my anger may not be as raw as it was then, but it's still there simmering away, keeping me motivated. And that's ok. It doesn't hurt me in any way.

This whole idea of my energy towards this being fueled by anger, well that threatens people. My brother, who's been raised as a sexist, he's said all kinds of things that are just amazing, like, "Women are unattractive when they're angry." And, "You're going to be a bitter old woman." (laughing) These ideas that if you're angry and you're a woman, that's not a good thing. And so, I think women lose their voice, and lose their ability... That's probably the biggest thing. [Women say to me], "Oh, I couldn't go up and talk in front of those people. Nobody wants to hear what I have to say, and especially if I'm saying something unpleasant.

One of our moms at this rally this afternoon at the Capitol Building.. She's great! She's outrageous. She's not afraid to say things like they are. And she said, "Governor Locke is the modern Sheriff of Nottingham. He's taking from the poor and giving to the rich." And the whole audience is like, "Eewww. You weren't supposed to say that." And we were like, "YEAH!" (laughing)

Breaking Down Stereotypes

The issue of welfare rights is a class/ race/ gender issue. I don't think that this group of people would be scapegoated if they weren't being perceived as women of color. I mean, I know that for most uninformed people, when you say the word "welfare mother," the little picture they get in their mind is a black woman with ten kids... People are always surprised when I tell them that the average welfare mother is a twenty-eight-year-old white woman with 1 and 1/2 children, statistically. And class - We've learned about racism and we've learned about sexism, but classism is something we haven't really explored as a culture... [With racism and sexism] it definitely exists but there's some awareness around it, whereas with classism, it's very unexplored territory... And with welfare issues, it's all melded together. It's a racist, sexist, classist issue, for sure.

Classism is something we haven't really explored as a culture... And with welfare issues, it's all melded together. It's a racist, sexist, classist issue, for sure.

The strange thing about classism is that people of different classes can really feel like they're different creatures. (laughs) When I meet with other social service providers- and they're a wide variety of people with a wide variety of opinions, so I don't mean to generalize anything about anybody- but often there's this real separation between who they are, who they perceive themselves to be, and who they're serving. They feel like they're very different types of animals, I guess. They would never be in that position... We [need to] see that there really isn't a difference between someone who needs assistance and someone that doesn't, except that the person who needs assistance has circumstances in their life that make it so they can't work. And that's the only difference. It could be anybody.

This is an issue that picks people more than people pick it. You know, nobody wants to need assistance. Then when they do need assistance and then they're treated so badly, then they become activists... There's no way you can say what type of person is a welfare rights activist. It's mostly single moms, but even among them it's so incredibly diverse... That's where you come out of your safety box, and really have to look at your own issues, and look at your own judgments about people. There's a huge variety of parenting styles in this group. I think the one thing that I find is that everybody really, really cares about their kids. And that's part of why they're there... They're fighting for their kids... But one parent might spank, one parent might yell, one parent might try different techniques. There are some common threads, but very huge differences.

This issue does go across the color line. We do have people of color in the group. And it's always hard to know if you're seeing the issues that arise, if the group's own dynamics are being culturally sensitive. It's always a challenge... And it's good, you know. If you're only an activist in an element where you're always around people that think just like you do, then you don't come out of your box. You don't ever challenge yourself.

Welfare Rights Equals Women's Rights

[Now, with welfare reform making things difficult] I've heard of people getting married so that they don't have to be on welfare anymore. Which is a really old-fashioned notion. And you think about the loss of power: Ok, I no longer have my own choices. I can no longer independently raise my kids, and so this guy's beating me up, but I can't leave. You think about things like that.

There's a lot of legislators- there's this one [Senator] on the committees that heard most of the welfare issues. We call him the "wed-fare" Senator. He's just fanatical... I was in the middle of telling about this woman who has a special needs child, and it was this riveting, heartbreaking story about how she can't collect TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families) because she can't possibly comply with these rules... She was told by her caseworker that her son being in the hospital wasn't a good reason to miss her GED class! And he [the Senator] interrupted me to ask if she was married to the father of her child. I didn't know the answer because I'd never asked her, because I didn't give a shit. (laughing) So I mentioned that to her when I talked to her - she couldn't be at the hearing because her son had therapy - I told her and she said, "Well, it's too bad I wasn't there because I could have told him. I thought [the father] was going to be involved in our lives, and he dropped me off at one of my prenatal appointments and he never came back. I went home and he had taken his stuff and left."

Man, I wish she had been there to tell this guy that. There's a lot of legislators that think if we pass laws that keep a safety net for mothers who are on their own, then we're encouraging people not to stick around with the "old man."

(Continued next page)

(Poverty, continued)

We're making independence for women an attractive solution. Scary, isn't it? It's really scary...

My mother is NOT a feminist. At all. (laughing) So I guess I'm a first generation feminist. Although my mother's definitely been affected. She's gone from living in an abusive marriage, and not knowing there was anything wrong with that, to living in an abusive marriage, knowing there's something wrong with that... You know, I had to learn feminism the hard way, I guess. I had to define what that meant for me, and what ways I was going to take off away from the way I've been raised, my background. How am I going to depart from that, you know? It was a lot of struggle. I had to learn to not accept abusive relationships, and I had to learn to not accept being talked down to because I'm a woman. I'm still learning...

I look at my daughter, and she's going to have struggles, but she's starting in a way different place than I am... It's like she's born with this awareness, because it's what she's learned. And it's not just me, it's all around her... At five, she was noticing things that I didn't!. . . I remember we were watching a movie, and she said, "Oh, look. The woman's driving. Usually when a man and woman get in a car in a movie, the man drives." And I wouldn't have even noticed that! And so, I have great hope. If she's starting here now, knowing that she's worth being treated equally, then where is she going to take this?... That excites me. I have a lot of faith and hope in the generations that come after us. They just know a lot more, and the world's going to reflect that and change. And the old ways that people are clinging onto with such violence are going to be forced to go by the wayside. •

Welfare Bank Card is Big Business to Nation's Largest Bank

Skim City

Adam Holdorf

If your employer withheld your paycheck until you coughed up a buck or two, you'd start looking for a new job. And if your bank charged you to get your own money, you'd take your money elsewhere. But around the state, people on welfare are paying banks $2.35 each time they withdraw cash from an ATM.

The money's coming directly out of the benefits they pay for rent, food, and other necessities, and into the pockets of Citigroup, the nation's largest financial institution. Citigroup has 150,000 new customers in Washington, and not a single retail branch.

Next month, the state will pay Citi more than $60,000 for hooking up King County's 36,000 benefit recipients, plus Citi will collect tens of thousands of more transaction fees.

The bank's "customers" pay Citi 85 cents each time they withdraw cash at an ATM. And the state's largest ATM owners, including Key Bank and Bank of America, charge $1.50 each time these people use their machines.

The cards, complete with logo and hologram, have been showing up in mailboxes around the state since April, as Citigroup extends a program it operates in 28 other states. In most of Washington now, people on welfare depend on the electronic-money infrastructure, sliding a card through the cashier's debit machine to buy groceries, or withdrawing cash at an ATM for rent money. Call it the next step in welfare reform: a governmental move to put the poor's monthly benefits under the care of private corporations.

Whether or not the cards offer any benefits is questionable. State officials say the cards will eliminate printing costs and cut fraud. But welfare recipients grapple with unfamiliar technology and ATM fees that skim off the top of their monthly benefits. People in rural areas have had trouble finding a cash machine that will accept the cards. And while officials wince at the ATM fees, they say that grocery-store debit machines will give back money on a purchase for free. But cashiers typically hand out no more than $50—not enough to pay rent.

The money's coming directly out of the benefits they pay for rent, food, and other necessities, and into the pockets of Citigroup, the nation's largest financial institution.

But the new system has one obvious winner: Citigroup, which enjoys a near monopoly over the business of delivering welfare benefits. Citigroup runs the system in 29 of the 39 states with an electronic benefits system, distributing $700 million monthly to more than 12 million people across the country.

It's a big job for anyone, one that states have ceded to Citigroup and a few others under a federal plan to convert all payments, from Social Security to congressional staffers' salaries, to an electronic direct deposit system. Part of Vice President Al Gore's first-term attempt at "reinventing government," the Electronic Funds Transfer Project was supposed to cut down on printing and mailing costs by sending money directly to payees' bank accounts.

But what about the estimated 20 percent of Americans, including Social Security and welfare recipients, with no bank account? To quell the worries of seniors advocacy groups, the feds offer a waiver to people on Social Security who want to keep getting a check in the mail.

And what about people on welfare? In this state, Citigroup distributes instructional pamphlets in English and Spanish, operates a toll-free help line, and leases cash machines to the state. For its part, the state helps people who speak no English or Spanish negotiate the technology and coaxes ATM owners into accepting the Quest cards.

The bank holds a near-monopoly grip on this new public assistance industry. Its largest competitor, a lottery-game operator named Transactive Corp., is pulling out the business. The Department of Justice has thwarted its attempt to hand over several state contracts to Citigroup. Transactive will no longer bid for more state contracts, leaving Citigroup to make the only offers. And with a firm hold on the market, it could begin to demand more money or cut services.

Citi's been pinching pennies in other states all along, causing higher fees and headaches around the country. In New York City this summer, hundreds of thousands of people got ATM cards that were incompatible at two of the city's largest ATM networks. By not paying the ATM owners for access, Citi saved about $130,000 a month. Meanwhile, 14,000 welfare recipients in Harlem could search the neighborhood for one of six special no-charge ATMs. Either that, or pay $2.35—at one of the check-cashing outlets where under the old system, they got their benefits for free.

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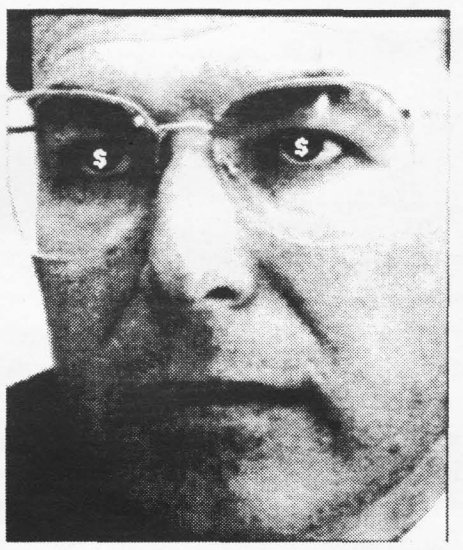
EYE LASH & BROW TINTING
FREE CONSULTATIONS
FREE BANG TRIMS

The story of Charles Hurwitz and his campaign to take advantage of American taxpayers, working families and our environment.

Our Pain. His Gain.



United Steelworkers of America

This is a story about greed. It begins with Charles Hurwitz. Throughout his career his business practices have sown grief for many of us: American taxpayers; working families; his shareholders; our environment. As you read this, keep in mind that this story doesn't have an ending — yet. Its outcome can be shaped by you, and what you can do to end a story that's called: "Charles Hurwitz: Our Pain. His Gain."

Henry J. Kaiser & Kaiser Aluminum: An outstanding leader and a proud American company. Henry J. Kaiser was one of the titans of American business history. He built the Boulder, Grand Coulee and Bonneville Dams. He rebuilt America's navy after Pearl Harbor. And he built Kaiser Aluminum.

Together, Henry Kaiser and the Steelworkers built Kaiser into one of the largest aluminum firms in the world. A skilled and stable workforce that produced the finest aluminum in the industry - the choice of America's aerospace industry.

All during that time, labor relations were good. Fair contracts were negotiated. And under Henry Kaiser, there never, ever was a strike or lockout.

As you read this, keep in mind that this story doesn't have an ending — yet. Its outcome can be shaped by you, and what you can do to end a story that's called: "Charles Hurwitz: Our Pain. His Gain."

Charles Hurwitz: Hurting taxpayers, destroying ancient forests. There is a world of integrity separating Henry Kaiser from Charles Hurwitz. While Kaiser made his fortune on the work ethic, Hurwitz made his with questionable ethics. In 1997, a Delaware court found that Hurwitz was cheating his own shareholders by engaging in self-dealing, leading to a $20 million settlement. In 1988, Hurwitz's savings and loan failed, and the federal bailout cost taxpayers $1.6 billion. The federal government is currently suing Hurwitz and his parent company, Maxxam, for recovery of up to $750 million of those funds.

Hurwitz MAXXAMizes his holdings. Under his parent company, Maxxam, Hurwitz used junk bond financing to acquire Pacific Lumber, a large private holder of ancient redwoods. The company had always practiced "sustainable harvest" of trees, making sure to leave at least 30% of the trees behind to help prevent erosion and to stimulate new tree growth. That ended under Hurwitz. Hurwitz's clearcutting practices harmed the environment spawning lawsuits claiming that the resulting erosion caused mudslides in Stafford, California. Soon he had cut enough trees to restructure his debt - and to spark the largest environmental protest of the past 15 years to save the Headwaters Forest.

Ruining Kaiser: Hurwitz turns the company around - for the worse. In 1987, using more junk bonds, Hurwitz's Maxxam Corporation acquired Kaiser Aluminum. And the Henry Kaiser legacy came to an end. Labor management troubles flared as a half-century of cooperation came screeching to a halt. Hurwitz sold or shut down half of the plants to pay off his junk bond debt. Negotiations became increasingly tense as Maxxam demanded more and more concessions, layoffs, and give-backs. Ultimately, the 3100 members of the United Steelworkers Union called a strike that began on September 30, 1998.

Scabs hired, workplace injuries up. Hurwitz's Kaiser Aluminum began hiring "scab" replacement workers - including laid off employees of Pacific Lumber. Some of these new hires were then put into dangerous circumstances. In fact, a number of them are suing Kaiser for unlawful imprisonment and physical assault. Hundreds have quit and gone home to their families. And workplace injuries skyrocketed. According to OSHA safety logs, lost-time workplace injuries increased 86% since the strike began. Less severe injuries, those that didn't force employees to lose work or restrict their work activities, were up a startling 200%. And in July 1999, an explosion at Kaiser's Gramercy LA plant injured 24 replacement workers, blew out windows more than a mile away and sent a cloud of bauxite and caustic lye into the surrounding community.

The strike ends. The lockout begins. On January 13, 1999 the Steelworkers attempted to return to work and end the strike. Charles Hurwitz and Kaiser Aluminum then locked out their own employees, and the Steelworkers are pursuing charges with the National Labor Relations Board against what may be the largest illegal lockout in American labor history.

Kaiser's amateur workforce hurts product quality. Kaiser is continuing to hire inexperienced temporary workers to produce their aluminum products. They even ask them to manufacture flat-rolled aluminum for the aerospace industry, which demands excellent metallurgical precision. Soon after the strike began, a noted industry analyst said that Kaiser Aluminum's "product quality has suffered."

Inexperienced workers hurt Kaiser customers. Kaiser's decision to hire inexperienced workers during the lockout has affected its customers. In May, 1999, a manager at American National Can Company told employees: "We are experiencing higher tear off and lower production while running some Kaiser metals. . .I have recommended that we not run Kaiser metal." And, at Aviation Equipment in Costa Mesa, CA, a company representative explained that Kaiser metal had a 70% rejection rate since the strike.

Should Boeing continue using Kaiser "scab" aluminum? Think about it. Kaiser is employing inexperienced, temporary workers and product quality has suffered. A can company has complained, an aviation company has complained. Shouldn't the finest aircraft in the world be made with materials produced by experienced, qualified workers? Until the lockout ends, Boeing should stop using Kaiser Aluminum.

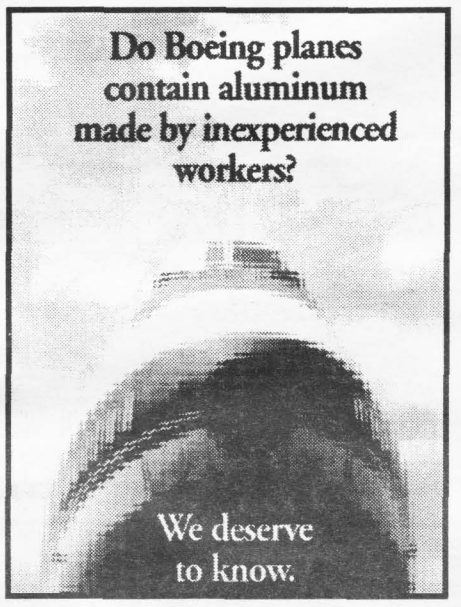
A Call to Action

It's time for Boeing to say "NO" to Kaiser. Help make this happen.

Call Boeing President Phil Condit at (206) 544-7000. Ask him which Boeing planes contain Kaiser aluminum made by inexperienced workers so that you can choose whether to fly on them. And, please, tell him to stop using aluminum produced by this inexperienced workforce.

Call Charles Hurwitz at (713) 975-7600 and tell him to end the lockout of Kaiser Aluminum workers.

For more information contact the US of A at 960 East Main, Suite B, Auburn, WA 98002. •



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WIP at the 16th Annual Olympia Film Festival!

Saturday, October 16th at 4:30pm at Capital Theater

Support *Works In Progress* by Attending a World Premiere Film

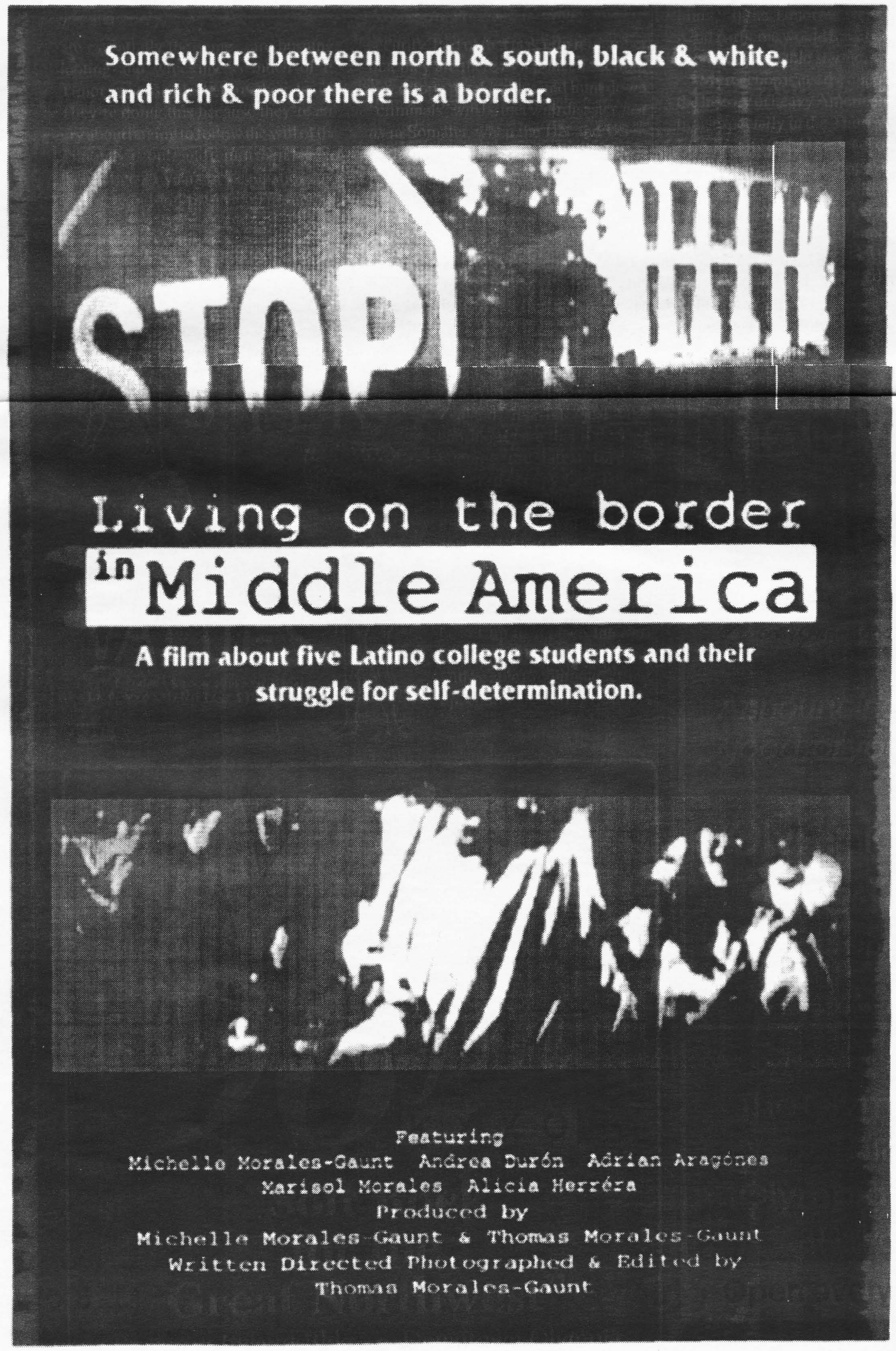
Works In Progress is proud to be hosting a benefit that will feature the world premiere of a film and its filmmaker and producers!

Join us on **Saturday, October 16 at 4:30pm** for the film ***Living on the Border in Middle America.*** This film documents the lives of five Latino college students as they come to terms with their identity in America's rapidly evolving cultural landscape. The five students possess diverse social and cultural backgrounds and are members of Junta de Accion Latina/Council of Latino Action, a Latino student organization at DePaul University. Through the group's five student leaders, the film confronts issues that are effecting Latinos in Chicago and across the nation. Issues like bilingual education, little or non-existent media representation, lack of self-determination, gentrification of Latino neighborhoods, and proposed laws that cut much needed learning and assistance programs for new immigrants. As first and second generation Puerto Ricans and Mexicans in Chicago these five students have decided to use their privilege of higher education to become mentors within their respective communities and push for cultural empowerment through education. The film juxtaposes media clips, archival footage, interviews, and location footage to paint a picture of these amazing young students, educators, and activists.

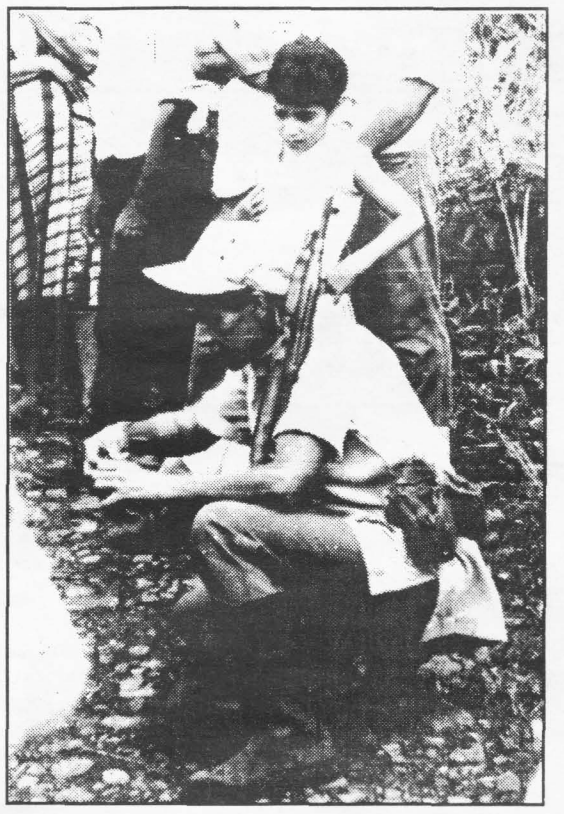
This is a wonderful documentary for not only new-to-the scene activists, but also those who are burnt out and wondering if they are the only ones in the world that confronts the age-old issues involved in maintaining an active social justice group.

The youth featured in this film are college students that share with the audience where they came from and where they hope to go, while using their privilege of higher education (often the first in their families) to make lasting social change.

The filmmaker, Thomas Morales-Gaunt and co-producer (as well as activist featured in the film) Michelle Morales-Gaunt will be on hand to present the film.


Somewhere between north & south, black & white,
and rich & poor there is a border.
STOP
Living on the border
in Middle America
A film about five Latino college students and their
struggle for self-determination.
Featuring
Michelle Morales-Gaunt Andrea Durón Adrian Aragónes
Marisol Morales Alicia Herréra
Produced by
Michelle Morales-Gaunt & Thomas Morales-Gaunt
Written Directed Photographed & Edited by
Thomas Morales-Gaunt

Our Sister Community:
Voices From Nicaragua



Olendia Duarte in the early 80s

Jean Eberhardt

A delegation of three remarkable people from Santo Tomás, Chontales, Nicaragua will be in the Olympia area for most of the month of October. This is the fifth delegation to be invited by the Thurston-Santo Tomás Sister County Association (TSTSCA) since the non-profit organization began in 1988. The volunteer/activists of the TSTSCA hope that you, the reader, will join us in welcoming tomasino community activists to our town. **We invite you to attend a celebration and fundraiser on Saturday, October 9th, at the Capitol Theater on 5th Street in downtown Olympia. The ticket prices are on a sliding scale $5 to $10, based on what you can afford to give.** All of the proceeds go directly into funding education and health projects in Santo Tomás, with an emphasis in sustainable development. For more information on these projects, be sure to come to the Capitol Theater on October 9th.

Olendia Duarte, Pedro Contreras and Facunda Zeledón have met over forty people from Thurston County who have visited and volunteered in projects in Santo Tomás. Now they look forward to meeting the rest of us and volunteering in projects in our town! They will also be visiting local schools, civic groups and other organizations. Our long-term relationship is built on a wide spectrum of exchanges that benefit both of our communities.

The October 9th welcoming event is billed as "Our Sister Community: Voices from Nicaragua." Facunda, Pedro and Olendia will bring greetings from Santo Tomás, address their country's complex situation, answer questions and participate in the premiere of the locally produced multi-media work entitled "A Story of Struggle and Hope." As Los Calaveras begins to play their marvelous and danceable music, we'll enjoy great desserts provided by several favorite bakeries and the exceptional Barb O'Neill. There will be an informal reception in the mezzanine for our Nicaraguan guests at that time. Please mark this date on your calendar and invite your friends and family along. If you can help with ticket pre-sales, or have questions, call 352-8436. Also call if you can assist with translating during the Oct. 4 to Oct. 27 visit or with other fund-raising.

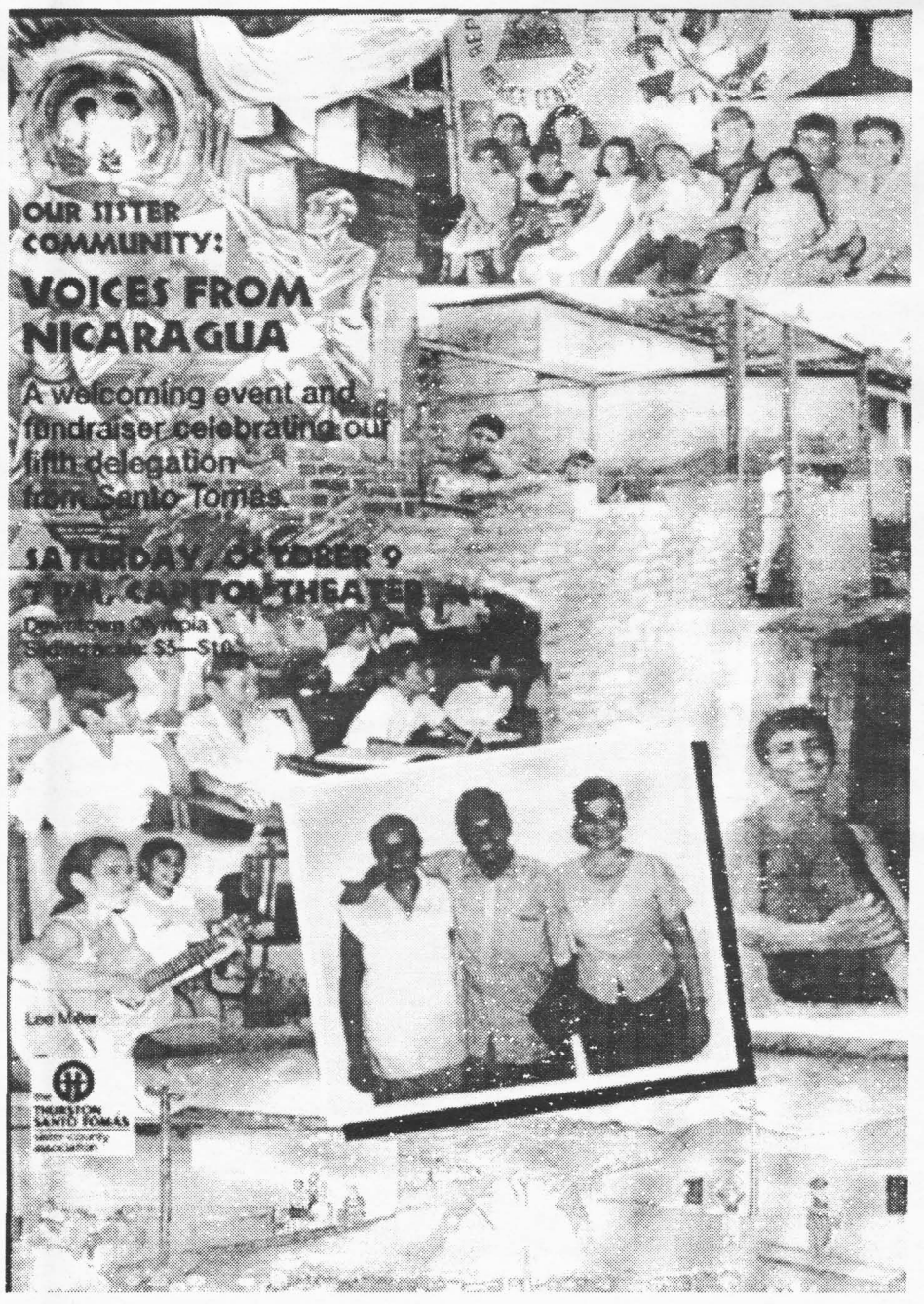
Pedro and Facunda are public school teachers. Pedro teaches eighth grade social studies, and Facunda teaches fourth grade. Her class is sistered with Marty Manley's class at Lincoln Elementary in the south Capitol neighborhood in Olympia. Olendia is involved in a community wash station project as well as the farm project* that provides foodstuffs to the children's free lunch program in Santo Tomás. Please read their biographies.

A group of local citizens created the TSTSCA in a time of war, when our government was financing and directing an illegal and immoral war against Nicaragua. We sought to establish a friendship with the people of Nicaragua and to put real faces on the war that we abhorred and fought non-violently to end. The peoples of Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras suffered incalculable loss of life and dire economic consequences due to various periods of repression throughout this century. During the eighties, the Reagan and Bush administrations were obsessed with what was referred to as the communist threat close to our southern border. This was the justification given for attacking the marginalized populations of these countries for rising up against centuries of systematic oppression. In Nicaragua, the relative success of the Sandinista Revolution was, as Noam Chomsky made popular, the threat of a good example. The "good example" of a new kind of society that worked to meet the needs of the majority (free health care and education, land redistribution, employment and credit) was a model for the entire "third world." If Nicaraguans could overthrow a dictatorship that had been propped up by the United States government for 43 years, then surely there could be hope for the rest of the world's oppressed. For business in Latin America to continue as usual for the U.S., Central America had to be brought into line again. The Nicaraguan Revolution was squashed by the trade embargo, the contra war, and finally the 1990 vote for the coalition created and financed by the United States. The story of Nicaragua in 1999 is thick with political party corruption, the after-effects of Hurricane Mitch, massive deforestation and resource depletion, unprecedented unemployment levels and the crushing external debt. In the midst of all this, there are numerous inspirational Nicaraguans who work hard to make a difference in their communities. Those of us working with the TSTSCA feel fortunate to be able to introduce you to three of them this October.

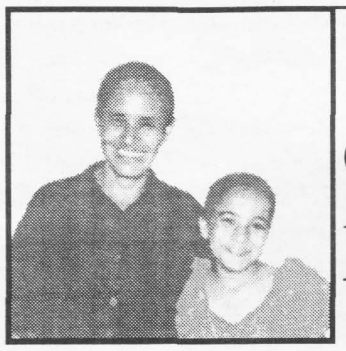
In 1988 TSTSCA decided that, regardless of the future directions of political shifts and interventionist winds, we would seek to sustain a deepening relationship with our sister counterpart in Santo Tomás. Our rapport with the Committee for Community Development (Comité para Desarrollo Comunal - CDC) continues to get stronger as we learn from each other. In the last several years, we've co-launched an Evergreen student program each spring and facilitated the creation of two sister schools (Olympia Community School and Lincoln with a tomasino kindergarten and Rubén Darío). I accompanied three members of Lincoln's staff as we visited their sister school in Santo Tomás this summer.

Pedro, Olendia and Facunda's farewell potluck will take place on Monday, October 25th at 6 PM. Come help us send them home with the memories of a special evening in the Great Hall at the First United Methodist Church on Olympia's Eastside, 1224 E. Legion Way.

*The start-up costs for the farm were funded by TSTSCA efforts (perhaps you contributed?) in the winter of 1998. In July of this year, I witnessed an armed takeover of the farm by the hired policemen of the lawyer whose land was expropriated by the Sandinista government back in 1979. Land expropriations took place across the country as part of a national land reform project that redistributed land to peasants. Many of these campesinos, such as Olendia's father, had been terribly exploited in the decades under the dictatorship. The farm project land had passed through several hands before a small piece was purchased for the community project. Please pick up a copy of the TSTSCA Fall newsletter for more details of this tragedy. Volunteers such as Olendia have determinedly kept moving forward, replanting on a new piece of property recently purchased by Santo Tomás' sister city of Mol, Belgium. •



Committee for Community Development, TSTSCA's sister counterpart
July 1999



Olendia Duarte

by Jessica Yarger

Olendia Duarte, a passionate revolutionary, moved to Santo Tomás in 1986 to protect herself and her family from Contra attacks. She was born in Juigalpa, a larger city north of Santo Tomás. "I was born to a poor family where I received a lot of love and care," she explains. She refers to herself as an uneducated woman, as she has received very little formal training. However, when members of TSTSCA listen to her talk, we understand her as an articulate bearer of history and grassroots organizing. Olendia began to work as a young child, caring for the children of wealthy people. For a short time, she studied one hour in the evenings in a program created by the local Catholic Church for children that did not have the economic means to attend school. At this time, she also learned to sew in a class offered by the same nuns who provided academic lessons. On her vacations, Olendia went out to the hacienda where her father worked for slave wages to support the family. She learned to milk cows and ride horses. "I was fascinated with working with cattle."

During most of her childhood, Olendia's father worked as an administrator on an hacienda owned by an associate of the dictator Somoza. The land was comprised of thousands of acres, while the workers did not even have the right to a piece of land on which they could build a house. "There were thousands of campesinos who had no where to live or work. It was circumstances like these that fueled the revolution." Her family became involved with the struggle against the Somoza dictatorship early on, especially in the last years before the 1979 Sandinista triumph. Olendia's father, born in 1888, began working with the Sandinistas in 1966, a few years after the FSLN (Sandinista National Liberation Front) formed. Their struggle was to liberate the Nicaraguan people from Somoza and his brutal National Guard, to give them voice in a democratic process. Olendia's father worked to teach the campesinos how to use, maintain, and transport fire arms. "My father was an inspirational old man. He had a lot of spirit. He inspired us to continue with the war, to be strong against the dictatorship." Olendia began to work with the resistance against Somoza when she accompanied her father on these dangerous trips into the countryside. As the fighting intensified, Olendia became a dedicated revolutionary prepared to give her life to the struggle.

In 1975, Olendia moved with her family to Nueva Guinea, a colonial town four hours southeast of Santo Tomás by road, where they raised cattle. In 1976, Olendia's family joined the Sandinistas. Her husband left to fight while Olendia worked clandestinely at home preparing food for the guerrilla encampments in the mountains, and with civil organizing: opening and facilitating discussions surrounding the brutal, repressive dictatorship and what action could be taken to change it. She worked in the mountains with arms seized from National Guardsmen (la guardia). In 1979, there was a group of Mennonites from the United States involved in different community projects, including operating a clinic and pharmacy in Nueva Guinea. They sympathized with the Sandinistas, but out of fear of la guardia, could not help directly. Instead, they allowed the Sandinistas to break into the pharmacy and 'steal' medicines. "We took the medicine in an 'assault' in the night. They [la guardia] did not know anything." The medicine was carried to a group of guerrillas in the countryside. At this time her brother, age 10, worked with the resistance carrying supplies into the mountains to Sandinista camps. He carried the supplies, covered with food provisions like beans and rice, in the bottom of his mule's saddle bags. "He could pass medicine, ammunition, food, many things." Olendia's little brother was lucky, as la guardia killed adults and children on the spot for doing this kind of work.

In the last few months before the Sandinista triumph, when the fighting was the most intense, Olendia gave birth, alone, to her third son. "My parents left for the countryside, but I had to stay because if I left they would think I went to fight with the Sandinistas and I had to stay to continue with my clandestine work." Three days later, la guardia came to her house to search for arms and ammunition. "One had to be strong when they came to your house so you could continue helping the resistance. One had to be valiant. You could not show fear when they came." When her son was twenty eight days old, her husband was killed by la guardia in a military ambush. When la guardia brought back the body, Olendia had to pretend that they had been separated for a long time and that she was not aware of his involvement with the Sandinista resistance. Olendia lost her husband as well as three brothers during the Insurrection against Somoza (1970s) and the Contra War (1980s). She, like many others (on both sides), suffered deep personal losses fighting for what she believed in.

After the Sandinista triumph, Olendia worked educating her community about the revolution. She informed people about services such as vaccination programs, education, and access to health care. She taught them about the politics of the revolution and why she felt it should be defended. "I am thankful to the revolution because I learned a lot about how to organize people, to talk to the poor, the rich, to anyone. I learned a lot about social history. I am not educated, but I learned how to talk about politics. And it was not just talking for yourself, but talking with people. To respect their ideas and opinions." As the Contra War escalated in the mid-1980's, the need for more Sandinista soldiers was pressing. In 1983, Olendia joined the growing number of women trained to fight in the Sandinista Army. She learned firearms management and

(Continued next column)

Facunda Zeledón

by Jessica Yarger

Facunda, 39 years old, was born and raised with several siblings on a small isolated farm outside of Santo Tomás. When the Contra War made living in the countryside too dangerous, Facunda, 21 years old, five years married, and with a third grade education, moved to Santo Tomás. Her husband, then part of the volunteer reserve battalions of the Sandinista Army, was called to serve in 1981. He left to fight and Facunda, in dire need of a job, found herself with an offer to teach preschool. "I chose this career out of necessity. Then, at the beginning of the revolution, there were few teachers. One of the Sandinista's goals was to provide education in all corners of Nicaragua, including the most remote areas in the mountains." When Facunda began teaching preschool she was receiving her fifth and sixth grade education. "I received a lot of support from the parents of my students. We built a playground and made many things for the school. The Ministry of Education also helped me a lot, and they loved the work I was doing."

After teaching preschool for one year, Facunda was asked to teach the second grade at Javier Guerra, now renamed Ruben Darío, which is Lincoln Elementary's sister school. "I worked teaching the first grade and was studying my first year of high school." Facunda worked and studied simultaneously until she completed her high school education and obtained her teaching title in the Normal (a school for licensing teachers) in 1989. "It was a great accomplishment for me. I had no idea I would enjoy working in education. It started out of circumstance and now I ask, how could I live my life not being a teacher?" After receiving her title, Facunda acted as sub-director for eight years until she lost her position due to the political changes following the most recent presidential elections in 1996. She now happily teaches at Ruben Darío and Centro Americana while completing an undergraduate program.

Facunda has no children of her own, but loves her students as a mother would, and has "adopted" the Evergreen student delegates she has hosted in her home. On National Children's Day in the spring of 1997, Facunda baked a cake and brought music to the TESC students' classroom to celebrate. Stephanie Guilloud, an Evergreen student delegate who is now an alum, remembers, "In three months I became her daughter, and it is difficult to imagine a time when I did not know her." Along with her warm smile and sincere laughter is a dedicated women, working diligently for her community.

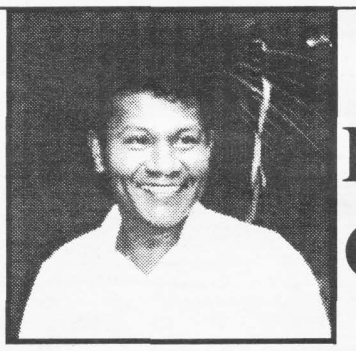
When Facunda came to Santo Tomás she began volunteering with the CDC. She became a member in 1995 and participated in a delegation to Mol, Belgium, Santo Tomás' other sister city. Facunda served a two-year term as the CDC president in 1997-1998 and was then elected to the Directive. Facunda's role as a leader in the community is important and, as a working-class woman, would have been impossible twenty years ago. Stephanie comments, "I loved watching meetings between Facunda, the president of the CDC, and Doña Aurora, the vice-president. They laughed, told stories, and got everything done with strides of confidence."

In July, Facunda met Lincoln Elementary teachers Marcela Abadi and Marty Manley, and the principal Cheryl Petra, on their visit to Santo Tomás. She will be working closely with them and the Lincoln community to strengthen the new sister school relationship between Lincoln Elementary and Santo Tomás' Ruben Darío. "My hope is to strengthen and collaborate even more with the sister relationship. I am enthusiastic and excited that I, as a teacher from Ruben Darío, will be able to share with teachers, students, and parents of Lincoln. It is so wonderful that we can share our work here and they can share there work in Olympia. Everyday there is more enthusiasm to get to know each other. Yessenia Solis planted the seed in January of 1998, and now I will go to plant more seeds so the sister relation continues to grow." When the Lincoln teachers were in Santo Tomás they had many wonderful, productive meetings with the teachers of Ruben Darío and left having paired up every teacher at Ruben Darío with one at Lincoln Elementary. Marty and Facunda are sister teachers. Facunda is excited to visit friends in Olympia and her sister school.

(Olendia, continued)

military strategy. "In this way we, many women, liberated ourselves and got involved with the liberation of our country."

When Olendia moved to Santo Tomás in 1986, she became involved with the Community Development Committee and continued her work with the FSLN. Today she actively works with both organizations. She has worked with the Huerto project supporting the Comedor Infantil which has had a terrible turn of events in the recent months (see Huerto article). She also is a member of the neighborhood commission for the Public Wash Station (Lavaderos). The project provides the local community with access to water and washboard sinks in an area of town that suffers frequent, critical water shortages. Outside of her community work, Olendia works in her home preparing food and washing and ironing clothes for her children, all of whom work together to make sure there is food on the table. She is enthusiastic about her visit to Olympia and hopes that her work here will strengthen the ties of friendship between Thurston County and Santo Tomás. She has told us that she looks forward to meeting with the people who work in solidarity with her community and to pitching in and helping with Olympia's community-based projects.



Pedro Conteras

by Jessica Yarger

Pedro Contreras was born in Santo Tomás, Chontales to a poor family. At 38, he is the oldest of four brothers. He jokes, "I am the oldest, but the smallest in size." At 15, his mother of campesina origins, married Pedro's father who was 40 at the time. While growing up, his mother worked making cookies and candies to sell through the fence at the nearby school. Pedro admits that he was always a good student. "I finished elementary school with great grades and wanted to continue studying in high school. This was during the Somoza dictatorship when attending high school cost 150 córdobas a month, a week's salary for a mason's assistant. Despite our economic situation, my mother told me, 'You are going to study,' and with great sacrifice, with the money she earned selling the cookies at the school, she put me through high school."

As a young teen Pedro enjoyed playing baseball and soccer. One afternoon during his third year of high school he was playing soccer with a few of his brothers and some friends at the local stadium when the National Guard (la guardia), Somoza's army, arrived. By the 1970's, la guardia was notorious for being violent and indiscriminate with Nicaraguan citizens thought to be working against Somoza's regime. Although Pedro's family and friends were innocent, the boys ran from the field. Pedro's brother was caught and detained on the suspicion of being involved with the Sandinistas. After this incident, Pedro began singing songs of revolution and resistance with some friends. "I really liked Guaraguao's Casas de Cartón."

Que triste vive mi gente How sad my people live
En casas de cartón In houses of cardboard

When the Sandinistas took occupation of Santo Tomás in June of 1979, the National Guard flew planes and helicopters over the area to terrorize the inhabitants. Pedro's family left the city for the relative safety of the countryside. Within days, Pedro returned to town to participate in the rallies and the resistance movements against the Somoza regime. "I wanted to participate in the Sandinista movement, in the tire burnings, the meetings, so I joined the Sandinista Youth. This was my fourth year of high school." The Sandinistas triumphed about a month later on July 19th, 1979 when they took Managua, Nicaragua's capital city, and Anastasio Somoza fled the country.

Within months after the triumph, the Sandinista government launched a Literacy Crusade whose mission was to teach illiterate citizens of Nicaragua to read, write, and provide them with the skills necessary to participate in the democratization of their country. Pedro joined the almost 100,000 participants in the campaign that brought national illiteracy rates down from 52 percent to 12 percent in six months. Through his participation, Pedro discovered he loved to teach and did it well. "The roots of my teaching career are in the Literacy Campaign... Before, I wanted to study architecture, but to be an architect you had to study in an architecture school. These were private schools and only those with money could attend. Those who did not have the economic resources had to look for a technical career, but I wanted to be a professional. When I left for the Crusade I said, 'I know that I can help others learn to read and write.'"

When Pedro returned from the Campaign, he participated as a volunteer in the coffee picking brigades that were formed by the government to harvest important cash crops on State farms. He spent eight months on the Atlantic coast in the then voluntary army that defended the country against the U.S. financed Counter-Revolutionaries (Contra). The Contra War targeted government and social infrastructure, attacking government workers, health care and education professionals, and volunteers. Eventually the Sandinista government was forced to take money from social programs such as education and health care to fund the defense against the Contra.

During his last year of high school, Pedro voluntarily taught evening literacy classes to adults and children. These classes were designed as a follow up to strengthen the foundation laid by the six month Literacy Crusade. "I looked at myself during this time and I felt I had the charisma to teach. Maybe I had wanted to study something else, but I had this charisma. I decided to use this, and I have been teaching ever since."

A dedicated social studies high school teacher, Pedro works under challenging conditions to provide classes for his students. "Most children don't have resources. Those that have economic resources attend Cristo Rey (the local private school). There are many children who come from very poor families. Some come without breakfast. Others come with very serious problems." He has many thoughts analyzing and critiquing all aspects of education in his country, from economic influences to pedagogy, politics, culture, and law. He articulates himself well, making connections across many issues. Currently he is finishing his undergraduate work, previously postponed during the Contra War, at the University in Juigalpa on Saturdays.

Pedro loves to write. He has written many poems which he dreams about publishing some day. He is an active member of the Santo Tomás' Community Development Committee (CDC) and is one of the Spanish language teachers for the TSTSCA/CDC/Evergreen State College study abroad program to Santo Tomás. Pedro is very interested in visiting schools, speaking with youth soccer groups, and meeting with teachers, students, and parents in Thurston County. He hopes to develop a sister school relationship between El Instituto Nacional Autónomo in Santo Tomás and a Thurston County high school.

Up Front

The Challenges In East Timor

Jerome Johnson

In East Timor, the real work of nation-building hasn't even started yet. It will take at least two more weeks to really secure E. Timor, even if the Indonesian militias and death squads fully withdraw and stop their violence, which is by no means certain. At this writing, the Indonesian military and the militias—which are essentially the same—are burning, looting and wrecking as much of E. Timor as possible before they leave. They're doing this because they're angry about having to follow the will of the Timorese people and return their land to them after 25 years of occupation and violence, and don't want the Timorese to have anything. In fact, as the monsoon season approaches, they want the Timorese to be as miserable as possible for as long as possible. It's all about revenge.

Interfet, the multi-national peacekeeping force led by Australian Major General Peter Cosgrove, has three main challenges. The first is to secure Dili and the rest of East Timor without serious bloodshed or other trouble, then maintain that security. Part of that task is to remember that they are there as a police function; any efforts to take sides and hunt down "criminals" will be met with disaster, *just as* in Somalia, when the UN and US—without the consent of the Somali people—extended their mission from protecting the relief effort to going after Somali citizens outside Somali laws and mores.

When the new Timorese government says, "Thanks Interfet, we and the UN civilian people can handle it from here," Interfet needs to go.

Interfet's second challenge closely follows the first. Especially if Interfet units must use force to defend themselves, and because the bulk of the force is made up of white troops from Australia, Britain and New Zealand, Interfet must take enormous care that it doesn't become the latest foreign power to occupy East Timor. For that reason it is imperative that Gen. Cosgrove fully cooperate with Mr. Gusmao and the rest of the Timorese leadership. As soon as possible, a Timorese police force should be set up to replace Interfet. Once this is done, the Timorese will be able to continue setting up courts, restoring schools and municipal services and in general rebuilding their society. And while the transition is occurring, Interfet must allow the Timorese to lead and decide their own future. The Timorese can handle themselves, now that the boot of Indonesia is off their necks—the Great White Father doesn't need to permanently take care of them.

Last, Interfet needs to know when to quit. Once E. Timor is secure and the Timorese police are being trained, once democratic institutions are on the rise, Interfet needs to sail away into the sunset. When the new Timorese government says, "Thanks Interfet, we and the UN civilian people can handle it from here," Interfet needs to go. Whatever Western governments may think, the Timorese are grownups who can take care of themselves.

There has been some hand-wringing in the media about the US' low level of participation in the Interfet force. I've even heard some people of color grumbling, "If the Timorese were white, the 82nd Airborne would have been there as soon as the trouble started."

My reaction is just the opposite. Given the history of heavy American intervention, especially in the Third World, I'm ECSTATIC at the low level of US military involvement. I hope it doesn't change, except to get even lower. I don't buy the argument that the US would have intervened sooner if the Timorese were white, mainly because 1) US military forces are already stretched very thin around the world, and 2) Indonesia has a GREAT DEAL of natural resources, including the world's third largest oil reserves, and a very strategic position in Asia—including major international shipping lanes. Indeed, despite the realpolitik reasons and logistic problems which were the real reason the US commitment in East Timor is so low, it's a refreshing surprise. It's a choice the US should make more often. If this policy of standing back can continue, especially in the Third World, it augurs well for US foreign policy in the next century.

In Venezuela, Hugo Chavez works the levers of power to tighten his dictatorship.

In Colombia, US involvement in the civil war is growing, openly, with almost no public debate.

In Tallahassee, the terrified students of Florida A & M University brace for more racist violence.

And in Thurston County, a courageous Laura Murphy leads a community toward unity, peace, and safety. •

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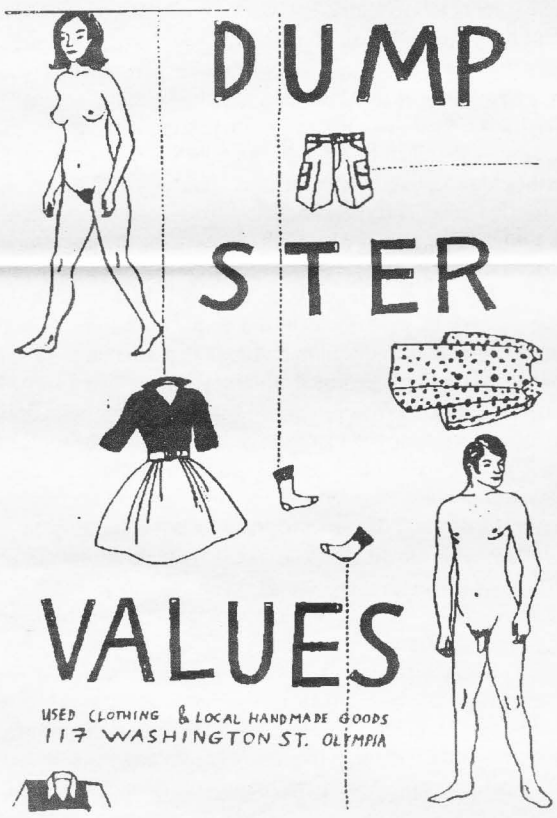

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Where the Home in the Valley Met the Damp Dirty Prison
1969 - A Year to Remember

Ron Jacobs

The fall of 1969 started hopefully. The Woodstock Music and Arts Festival in upstate New York was a celebration of mythic proportions. It wasn't all love and roses, but it did announce to the world that there were lots of young people in western civilization, and especially in the United States, who were not happy with their lot. Simultaneously, plans for upcoming antiwar demonstrations in the fall were falling into place, with more and more people willing to commit their time and energy to stopping the evil imperial adventure in Southeast Asia. Of course, none of this was going unnoticed by the Nixon White House and its ever-growing police state apparatus. Government agents and provocateurs were everywhere working their hardest to discredit and sabotage the antiwar movement and the counterculture. In fact, September 1969 saw the beginning of the Chicago 8 conspiracy trial—eight men who had been charged by the feds with "conspiracy to cross state lines with the intent to riot" after the police riot during the Democratic convention in Chicago a year earlier. This trial was perceived by the left and counterculture as a direct attack on its values and way of life. As one popular fundraising ad put it: "We are the Conspiracy."

Earlier that year, in June 1969, the largest radical organization (Students for a Democratic Society-SDS) in the United States at the time fragmented during a tempestuous national convention in Chicago. This split was the result of a hardening of political stances and disagreements over lifestyles. Primary among the political disagreements were those over the war in Vietnam and the role of the African-American struggle for liberation. The dominant argument over lifestyle concerned the role of youth in the movement and the political meaning of the burgeoning youth counterculture. These issues loomed large in the minds and hearts of the hundreds of thousands of politically minded youth in the late Sixties and it was appropriate that they would be played out at the national convention of the country's largest radical youth group.

The three groups claiming the SDS mantle were the Progressive Labor Party, the Revolutionary Youth Movement, and the Weatherman organization. The name "weatherman" was from the line "You don't need a weatherman to know which way the wind blows" in Bob Dylan's 1965 song "Subterranean Homesick Blues". Weatherman would go on to become not only an underground group dedicated to its version of armed struggle, it would also become the most well known of the three SDS remnants. This was due to its headline grabbing actions—an explosion in a NYC townhouse that killed three of its members, freeing

Issues loomed large in the minds and hearts of the hundreds of thousands of politically minded youth in the late Sixties and it was appropriate that they would be played out at the national convention of the largest radical youth group.

LSD guru Timothy Leary from a California jail, setting off bombs in the U.S. Capitol and Pentagon in protest of military actions by the United States against the people of Vietnam and Laos, and its support of the Symbionese Liberation Army.

By October of 1969, Woodstock had come and gone. The major antiwar demonstrations planned throughout the United States—the Moratorium scheduled for October 15th and the National Mobilization to End the War scheduled for November 15th—were the focus of virtually every antiwarrior in the country. Local organizers sat at tables and spoke to community and student groups urging people to make their opposition to the murder going on in their name known. John and Yoko Ono Lennon penned and recorded "Give Peace a Chance", and President Ricahrd Nixon told the press that he would be unaffected by any demonstrations against his policies. As it turned out, Nixon and his advisers decided not to attack Hanoi with nuclear weapons after the massive protests of October and November (which attracted more than two million people to both days of protest across the country), fearful that a revolution would break out in America. It was a revolution the ultra-left hoped for.

Meanwhile, the ultra-left, which included most of those who had attended the SDS convention that June, were organizing protests of their own. Weatherman was calling people to Chicago for a series of offensive attacks on the state and its symbols in an attempt to "bring the war home". RYM had split off from Weatherman and were planning a series of mass demonstrations in Chicago at the same time. Both groups then planned to attend the November protest in D.C.. The Weatherman demonstrations became known as the Days of Rage.

Despite the organization's hopes, these protests involved no more than 1000 people and succeeded primarily in alienating the group from much of the left, at least for the time being. RYM had a bit more success: their final demonstration attracted around 5000 students and workers and the support of the local chapter of the Black Panther party.

This chapter of the Panthers was led by the charismatic Fred Hampton. Hampton was a young man, barely 20, and had been active in civil rights organizing since junior high and was high on the list of Panthers who would assume the chairman's position should Huey Newton remain in prison. His leadership in Chicago had turned the Panther chapter there into one of the party's strongest and most cohesive. Besides the standard Panther program involving breakfast-for-kids and Panther schools, Hampton was working on creating the first Rainbow Coalition-a coalition he hoped would include the Latino Young Lords, the working-class white Patriots and the street gang The Blackstone Rangers. To put it bluntly, the possibility that this proposed coalition might take hold scared the pants off the local, state and federal government, who did their best to sabotage the negotiations that would bring the Rangers into the group. This ultimately included the December 4, 1969 death squad murders of both Hampton and Mark Clark-a member of the Illinois state Panthers. As court testimony later proved, these murders were planned and executed by local, state and federal law enforcement agencies working together. These assassinations were part of a concerted effort by the FBI and other government agencies to destroy the Black Panther Party.

Musically, the Rolling Stones were touring the country promoting their new album Let It Bleed, another of their adventures in reworking North American blues and folk idioms into hard-driving rock and roll. The song of the summer had been Honky Tonk Women which appeared on the album as a boozy country funk. Perhaps the most important song on the platter, however, was Gimme Shelter, a blistering indictment of the world of war and greed. Of course, the Beatles had their own record out as well. Abbey Road appeared in record stores on September 26 and blasted to the top of the charts. A bit more whimsical than the Stones' album, it did include a somewhat acid-drenched song written for Timothy Leary's run for the governorship of California—Come Together.

Two days after the Hampton-Clark murders, the Rolling Stones ended their tour at the Altamont Raceway in California, closing out an all-day festival which included Santana and the Jefferson Airplane, as well. The Grateful Dead were scheduled to play after the Stones that night but changed their minds when the festival careened towards chaos near the stage after a gun-wielding black man was murdered by members of the Hells' Angels motorcycle gang. This act was the final violent act of a very violent day— a satanic reflection of August's Woodstock fest. The Dead had hired the Angels as security believing that the band's past history with the bikers would pay off and the festival could be run without any real cops near the stage. Unfortunately for all, the Angels who showed up to work that day were mostly hopeful prospects eager to show how tough they could be and ready to kick anybody's ass who dared defy their authority. As it turned out, anybody included members of the Jefferson Airplane along with various concertgoers. The concert ended after the Stones' set and forever jaded the counterculture—it's innocence defiled. The new dawn heralded by the Jefferson Airplane's Grace Slick at the beginning of the Airplane's Woodstock set had become a wintry night. A night which would extend into the seventies and, some would argue, until today.

As Grateful Dead lyricist Robert Hunter wrote in his first song about the Altamont concert, New Speedway Boogie, "One way or another, this darkness got to give."

Ron Jacobs is the author of The Way the Wind Blew: A History of the Weather Underground •

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Interview with Luis Rosa

Former Puerto Rican Political Prisoner

Leonard Peltier Defense Committee

A Leonard Peltier Defense Committee interview with Luis Rosa, former Puerto Rican political prisoner, one day after his release from Leavenworth federal penitentiary-September 10, 1999

LPDC: Congratulations on your release and thank you very much for taking the time to call us. We know that it was a very difficult decision that you and the other prisoners were faced with in regard to President Clinton's offer to release you under such restrictive and unjustified conditions. Would you mind talking a little bit about the process you all went through in making the decision you did as well as what your apprehensions might be now that you are out, but still not free?

LR: The conditions was something that for years we had said we would not accept. We knew what the political motives were behind them. These conditions attempted to strip our voice for the liberation of Puerto Rico. The conditions said that we could not associate with each other or partake in the political process in violation of our civil rights. This is what we had a problem with-the condition of renouncing violence was no problem. We issued a statement in 1997 where we did renounce violence and we were self critical about any harm or injuries that our movement had ever caused to anyone. To make our decision, we had to enter into a discussion through conference calls and I looked to my elders, Leonard Peltier and Jaan Laaman, and Ernie Santiago-Fernando Torres. I ran it through them and sought their opinions to reach the decision. I was really against accepting the conditions right up until the last minute, but the unified position of the prisoners was that we come out, I was really proud of my comrades though, it would have been easy to just take the offer right away after spending twenty years in prison, but we decided that everyone would either sign or everyone would stay. We took our time to make a decision---and we had the blessings of those who did not want to sign to go ahead and do so.

LPDC: Of course, you know that Leonard's supporters have been watching, and following what has been going on politically with this because we too have been asking for clemency from Clinton and we know that Leonard could be faced with a similar type of decision one day. A lot of us have been calling the White House and asking them to drop the conditions on your release. Though the deal you all received was bad, we were still pretty surprised that Clinton would be willing to release you at all, knowing his track record over the years. Can you tell us, what did your network do right, what do you think it is that really made him release you?

LR: I have to give my thanks to the National Committee and the National Liberation Movement and the human rights groups in Puerto Rico-Jan Sussler and Michael Doiche-who did not rest until we were out. I really think the catalyst was that all sectors of society were involved, including groups in Europe and Africa, workers unions of Puerto Ricans, students; the ability to touch every sector of society, the effort was not divided by political ideology. When it came to the prisoners, the only goal was our release. When we made this decision we were especially thinking about the other prisoners, especially Leonard Peltier. Even if we come out with these conditions, people will see us. We will adhere to the conditions, we will show that we can reintegrate into the political arena with no reprisals. We knew the negative campaign would be there, it surpassed the viciousness we expected. We can turn it around with our conduct though, and open doors for others. We can prove them wrong.

LPDC: We work with a lot of former prisoners and we know that one of hardest things for them, once they are out, is the thought and the knowledge that many of their brothers and sisters are still inside. A lot of prisoners subscribe to this newspaper, is there any message that you would like to send out to them today?

The catalyst was that all sectors of society were involved, including groups in Europe and Africa, workers unions of Puerto Ricans, students; the effort was not divided by political ideology.

LR: Greetings, and my strongest revolutionary embrace to all of them. When we came out, we took a part of every political prisoner out with us and we left a part of ourselves inside with them. We are not going to rest until all of the prisoners are out. Hopefully our voice will contribute to the freedom of every political prisoner. I want to thank every political prisoner and prisoner of war for their embraces, love and inspiration, and we want them to know that we want to be a service to them.

LPDC: While you were in prison did you ever feel like there was pressure on you to have to live up to an image, or a perception that activists have of political prisoners? Are there any misconceptions about what it means to be a political prisoner that you would like to clear up?

LR: Living up to the image - we live up to our own principles - not a dress or a suit we put on - it is the fabric of who we are. When people see us, we don't stand out, we don't' walk with our heads up higher—with well manicured images. We are known for our consistency: when there is an issue we step forward. We use our voice when there is abuse. We are known for our humility, our willingness to help others. If you look at the conduct of all political prisoners, it is not one of arrogance but one of a person who sits back and listens before he speaks and appreciates the opinions of others and can learn and be willing to teach. It is a misconception that we walk too straight of a line with no time for humor or sports or for leisure-the last thing I did before I left is play hand ball with Leonard and eat with Leonard. We joked and played practical jokes on each other. Laughter is what inspires us the most and you know, Leonard is one of the biggest jokers in there.

LPDC: yeah, he makes us laugh here at the LPDC too-he really keeps us going-he calls and cheers us up when we are feeling frustrated. You would think it would be our job to do that for him.

LR: That's the other thing, we nourish ourselves from you. It's a mutual thing, we are not just the inspiration for you, we get it from you all in spirit and physically from the love we feel from you out there. We may be down and we make a phone call, we are picked up. I have done work for political prisoners before. You don't see the fruit right away. You can get discouraged, you lack confidence to do something new, something that will maybe make a spark to get out of the routine of going to a march or doing the same old activity. You need that lift. It goes both ways.

LPDC: I remember when the National Committee was organizing the tour to free all Puerto Rican Political Prisoners and Prisoners Of War and they were going to each prison to demonstrate. There was a small protest for your release outside of Leavenworth and you were put in the hole soon afterwards. Are you able to tell us what happened that day? Do you suggest that supporters not hold demonstrations in front of the prison where the prisoners are being held?

LR: I was having a visit during the demonstration and afterward, the warden said, "the captain has ordered you to segregation," and I said, "why?" He said, "I don't know." Later he said it was because of the demonstration, so I said "what does that have to do with me?" He said, "Well, someone made a gesture, an obscene gesture, but, I know it is out of character of your committee, so you will be out tomorrow." But they didn't let me out. I spent two weeks in there. Afterwards, we were self critical about that. The person who had made the gesture apologized, so we have to be careful. We have to keep ourselves in line and we have to be consistent with the character of the prisoner who we represent. We have to show discipline or you can jeopardize the prisoner. Just remember everything done outside has an effect on the inside. If it gets roudy out there, it's gonna get roudy for us inside. We have to remember that people can be won over. Some of our brothers went home to Puerto Rico, when they got off the plane, even the police and security were helping them, even they were in tears. People can be won over like tha, most of the time it depends on the character and the disposition of the people doing the work. Even the warden said he knew that behavior was out of character for us.

LPDC: Can you tell Leonard's supporters how he is treated inside?

LR: For a while now he has had this problem with his jaw and he has been denied the kind of treatment he needs. It really concerns us greatly. Hopefully soon he will get the medical attention he needs. The administration is going to treat Leonard Peltier like any other political prisoner. They will be cautious yet vigilant. Certain things others can get away with we can't. Leonard Peltier is loved by the other prisoners, he is surrounded by people who love him and he is well respected inside by them.

LPDC: Thank you Luis and congratulations again on your release. Is there anything else you would like to add?

LR: Yeah, once Leonard took me to a sweat and it was the greatest experience I ever had. It was incredible. Although I didn't appreciate that he brought in all the rocks at one time. When he gets out I asked him to come spend some time with me in Puerto Rico too. Thank you and LOVE to all. I will serve as best as I can.

Leonard Peltier Defense Committee PO Box 583 Lawrence, KS 66044 (785)842-5774 ***It's 1999, why is Leonard Peltier still in prison???*** •

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Where's KOMO when the D.O.C. wastes money?

Washington D.O.C. refuses to return foreign prisoner to the United Kingdom

Sylvia Smith

Author's Note: The article that follows is not so much about Thomas Richey as it is a reflection on the Washington State Department of Corrections. And it is about "doing the right thing" for everyone involved.

In March 1986, Tom Richey had been an 18-year old Fort Lewis Ranger for a few months. He grew up in Scotland, but had decided to join the United States Army, maybe in part because his father, who lives in the States, had been in the U.S. Airforce. While high on LSD, Tom Richey shot two people, killing one. The day after, he turned himself in to the police.

Richey plead guilty to first-degree murder and free-degree attempted murder and, on the advice of his appointed public defense lawyer, accepted the sentence recommendation by the prosecuting attorney to the judge. Superior Court Judge Steiner sentenced him to 65 years. According to the Tacoma News Tribune, it was 35 years above the state sentencing guidelines.

In 1988, Richey, now at Walla Walla, applied to be transferred to the Scottish Prison System according to the Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons signed by both the United Kingdom and the United States. Under this treaty, citizens of signing nations who commit crimes in other signing nations, may be returned their country to serve out their sentences with their country paying the expenses of imprisonment.

In 1989 Richey is informed that Washington state officials approved his transfer request. The U.K. had also indicated they wouldaccept his transfer and had already notified the Washington Department of Corrections (DOC) that Richey "would receive a 20 year mandatory sentence", the Scottish sentencing equivalent.

Also this year, the Washington state passed legislation that limited the length of time "prisoners have to appeal to one year." Richey did not file an appeal at this time for two reasons: Washington state law does permit a prisoner "to apply to transfer if he has an appeal pending on his sentence" and his sentence would be reduced upon transfer to Scotland making appeal unnecessary. His time to appeal would run out June 1990.

In November, 1990, the Scottish Prison System officials requested Richey's transfer. However, in 1991, the Washington DOC will now only agree to his transfer if the Scottish officials agree "to keep him in prison until 2031." (This is the earliest he could be released in the U.S. under his sentencing.) The Scottish officials refused.

Even though the time allowed to appeal has lapsed, Richey filed an appeal to reduce his sentence and is denied. Richey states that the court accused him of trying to manipulate the system.

Another seven years will go by with Richey battling with Scottish officials. He eventually secured their agreement to accept his U.S. sentence just one day before his suit would be heard in the Scottish court.

RCW 72.68.10 Transfer of prisoners

(1) Whenever in its judgement the best interests of the State or the welfare of any prisoner confined in any penal institution will be better served by his transfer to a foreign country of which the prisoner is a citizen or national, the Secretary may effect such transfer consistent with applicable federal laws and treaties.

A letter from the DOC stated that "all Washington officials approve of your request to transfer to Scotland." They later explained away their approval as not an approval of my transfer but an approval of my request to transfer. Go figure.

In November 1998 the Scottish Prison System officials again requested Richey's transfer. The Washington DOC denied it claiming Richey must now pay his $2000 restitution. Richey paid his restitution. The Washington DOC informed Richey that before a decision, the sentencing judge will be given 30 days to make comment on his transfer request.

The DOC notifies him in August 1999 that his transfer is denied.

The following is an interview with Thomas Richey:

Q: Has Washington state informed you as to why your request for transfer has been denied?

Not really. DOC official Theresa Williams sent me a letter that informed me the decision to deny my transfer was based on DOC policy and the international transfer treaty. My family and I have endured an emotional rollercoaster ride over this transfer for nearly twelve years and they didn't even have the decency to give a specific reason for their denial.

Q: Why do you think it was denied?

Richey: Because the judge that sentenced me objected to the transfer.

Q: Which judge is that?

Gary Steiner, the superior court judge in Pierce County.

Q: Did he give any reasons for objecting to your transfer?

No he didn't state why he objected. He just checked the little box and signed his signature showing he objected.

Q: So is it a standard thing that the state does to ask the judges to approve these transfers?

Yes, it is policy, but it's applied inconsistently. Last time, before they approved of my transfer in 1989, they contacted him, and though they received no response, they approved of my transfer anyway.

Q: So getting a judge's permission for transfer is not always necessary?

It appears not because the DOC transferred my former cellmate to England without insisting that the sentencing judge response.

Q: So didn't the WA DOC approve your transfer again in 1998 after the UK decision to accept you with the enforcement of the US sentence?

No. The DOC told me they would take no further steps in my case until I paid my court restitution. After this was paid, they then told me no decision would be taken for 30 days to allow Judge Steiner the opportunity to object to the transfer. That was extended to 60 days and then 90 days and finally, eight months after the DOC contacted him, he objected.

Q: It sort of sounds like they went out of their way?

Right, they insisted on a response from the judge.

Q: Do you think that there are any underlying reasons for their refusal?

Other than because the judge objected. No, not really, nothing that I can think of.

Q: Do you think there is anyone in particular that is blocking your transfer?

The D.O.C. Headquarters Community Screening Committee (HCSC) blocked my transfer.

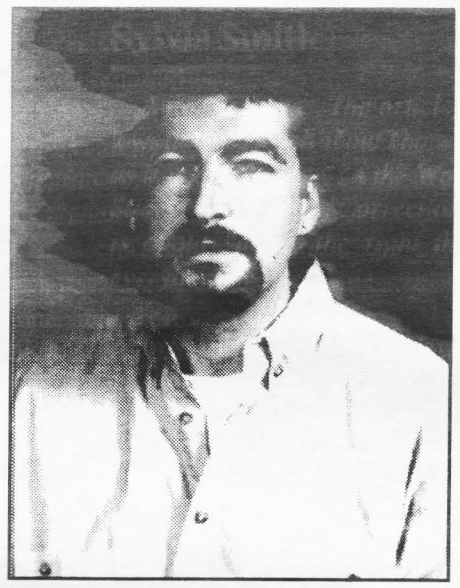
Q: Do you know anything about this group?

Other than the fact that they don't apply their procedures consistently? I believe they screen prisoner parole and community placement plans. I know they're located in the DOC offices in Olympia, and that they process foreign prisoner transfer applications.

Theresa Williams is the correctional program manager of the DOC, and I believe she's a head member of the HCSC. Above her was, until recently, James Thatcher, Chief of DOC Classification and Treatment (he now works in the DOC Sentencing Guideline Commission). Above him is Joseph Lehman. Joseph Lehman is the head of the DOC. These are the key players in the DOC regarding international transfers.

Q: So, the transfers go through James Thatcher based on the recommendations of this committee?

Right. And then from him they go to Joseph Lehman, DOC Secretary and then to the governor. Once the governor approves the transfer it comes back to the DOC secretary and he would delegate the transfer process to Theresa Williams.



Q: Was your transfer approved by the Governor in 1989?

Yes. A letter from the DOC stated that "all Washington officials approve of your request to transfer to Scotland." They later explained away their approval as not an approval of my transfer but an approval of my request to transfer. Go figure.

Q: I understand you have a letter in your prison file from James Thatcher to the Judge Steiner.

Yes. November 30, 1998, that's when he wrote the letter. One was sent to the judge and one was sent to Prosecutor Hultman. He informed them of the possibility that I may be transferred to Scotland, and asked if they objected. He then supplied them with irrelevant false information about my transfer.

He stated that my sentence in Scotland would be reviewed after I served four years in custody, and the said that my earliest release date in Scotland would be in the year 2007. He also stated that, based on correspondence with Sottish officials, it's not possible to determine how long I'd serve in Scotland.

The information was false. It was from over ten years ago when Scottish officials notified the DOC of the sentence I'd serve. That was in 1989. Scottish officials have now changed their position.

Q: When did Scottish officials say you would be released last year if you were transferred to Scotland?

They said they would enforce my determinate 65-year sentence. Everything James Thatcher said was incorrect. The information he quoted was from a time when Scottish officials believed it was unlawful for them to agree to enforce my Washington 65 year sentence. After court cases in the UK dealing with transfers and enforcing prisoners' sentences, the UK now enforce a prisoner's original sentence after his transfer. Pursuant to Article-10 (1) of the transfer treaty, the receiving nation is bound to enforce the original sentence.

Q: Why is it to the advantage of the

(Continued next page)

(Richey, continued)

DOC to keep you incarcerated in Walla Walla?

Well, the DOC receives the taxpayers money to house me, feed me, clothe me and pay for my medical upkeep. They receive around $30,000 a year from the taxpayers to keep me. That's well over a million dollars the DOC will get for me if I serve my sentence here. More than that if I suffer a serious medical condition. That's the only reason I can see they have for keeping me here; getting the taxpayers' money.

Q: What difference does it make whether you serve your remaining time here in the U.S. or in Scotland?

The principal reason for the treaty that the state of Washington agreed to is the social rehabilitation of foreign prisoners. In order to achieve this, prisoners should be returned to their countries and cultures in which they know. I want to go home because it's where my friends and family are.

My life is a little more restricted than American prisoners because they're permitted to maintain close ties with their families and friends which aids in their social rehabilitation. I'm allowed to phone Scotland once a month but even then I'm dissuaded from calling. A staff member sits only a foot from me while I talk, and it's such a hassle to set up a call through staff that I generally only call home once every few months.

Also, I'm unable to visit my family like other prisoners. I do see my dad about once a year, but I don't know how much longer this will last because the trip is so hard on him. Besides, one visit a year just doesn't maintain close family ties.

Q: Your former cellmate, David Bridon, was a British citizen who was also convicted of murder. He was able to transfer back to the U.K. under the treaty. Did he have as much difficulty as you have had?

No. He was transferred in 1992. He applied to transfer at the same time I did. They approved of his transfer without insisting his sentencing judge respond like they have in my case. He left Washington with over $4000 owed in court restitution. They insisted I pay my debt. Also, the DOC didn't demand from England an agreement that his sentence be enforced. They demanded an agreement from Scotland [for my transfer] which they got. Still, here I sit.

Q: What do you plan to do next in your efforts to return to Scotland?

Well, I suppose I'll sulk for a while. I am appealing to the DOC but I don't

(Continued next page)

A Parent's View

Talking with Thomas Richey's Father, James

Sylvia Smith

Question: The Washington State Department of Corrections has been inconsistent in handling foreign prisoner transfer requests. What is your opinion on this?

I have no experience on the DOC's inconsistencies in handling prisoner transfer requests, however in relationship to my son I know that they have been very consistent. My experience in that department is that they have enticed him with positive statements regarding his transfer and then in the end they have refused.

It is my opinion that the DOC is run by fools. Here they have an opportunity to send a convicted felon back to his home nation where he will never again be able to return to the USA, never again "pose" a threat to an American citizen, and yet they refuse his transfer. It would free up one prison bed and monies to deal with the next felon. All the expenses for the transfer are on the shoulders of the prisoner.

He would still return to prison in his home country and serve his time, so I am led to believe that it is nothing more than vengence that they seek. That in itself is a crime to me.

Question: Do you think people have an accurate image of prisons and prisoners?

Unless they are directly involved with the prisons such as I, I don't believe that they think of them at all. Many people believe that our prison system is a holiday camp and believe our prisoners are pampered with televisions etc. They claim that those people are sent there for punishment and shouldn't have the "niceties" we on the outside enjoy.

To those people I say that they should try to live the life of a prisoner for just a few days and they would find that isolation is punishment enough. Inside, they are not considered to be human beings, but animals and treated without any dignity. Rehabilitation is only a word and has no meaning in DOC language other than "they serve their time.....they're rehabilitated."

Yes, there are many, many incorrigibles behind those prison walls that will never be rehabilitated in the true sense of the word. However, there are a good many that would walk through those prison gates (if the System really put Rehab to work) that would be positively productive in our society.

Question: Were you aware of the realities of prisons before your son's incarceration?

I grew up aware that there were such places and that it was shameful to be there.....other than that, I never gave it a second thought.

Question: What do you think needs to happen to make people understand what is going on in prisons?

I really don't think people want to be aware of prisons and prison society. That is where the "dregs of humanity" are placed and once there the public want to forget about them and get on with their own lives.

Question: In my interview with Tom, he said he accepted responsibility for what happened in 1986 and is willing to serve his full sentence. How has Tom changed since he was first incarcerated? What kind of person has he become?

Tom grew up knowing right from wrong. In one nightmarish moment he made the most grievous mistake of his life. He did not try to deny it and was straight forward in his admission and his willingness to take his punishment.

Tom grew up knowing right from wrong. In one nightmarish moment he made the most grievous mistake of his life. He did not try to deny it and was straight forward in his admission and his willingness to take his punishment.

I have seen this boy all my life, first growing up, then going off to serve in the army. I am more proud of the man in prison than I have ever been. He is a man that when he says something you can believe it, because his word is his bond and on the inside, that is still very important compared to the real world now.

When he joined the army, he was doing it to please me I believe. He also was unsure of what he wanted to do and had low self esteem. He has discovered himself in prison and has grown in every way in a positive manner. He has found himself and what he wants to do with his life; he is a published writer and to me, a very talented one. It is my belief that, given the opportunity, he could be a positive influence on the teens of today.

Questions: In what way could your son be a positive influence on teens?

Tom was only a teenager when this tragedy occurred. In my opinion it occurred because of drugs, which is the biggest worry for parents in these times. When I was growing up, the mention of marijuana gave the kids my age the frights. There is no longer any drug that scares our modern teenager. There are several basic reasons why they involve themselves with it and continue to take them.

I believe that if some type of close monitored program utilizing prisoners such as Tom to make teens aware of how easy it is to make horrendous errors in judgement while on drugs that could destroy what could've been a promising future, then maybe, just maybe they might think twice about getting themselves involved. Tom has written a book on his life shortly before the murder and what has happened to him. If teens could read that book, they could see what life may be like. Even if it saved one person from turning into an addict, it would be a positive.

Maybe they should start some sort of pilot program with kids that get caught doing drugs/drink. Make them write to a prisoner such as Tom.....it just might help.

Question: What fears/concerns do you have if Tom is not returned to Scotland to serve the remainder of his sentence?

My concerns about Tom not being returned to Scotland is a very selfish concern. I am his only relative living close enough to visit him, however my time is now limited due to my age. In Scotland Tom would have his mother, uncle and cousins close by to visit on a regular basis. When I go, he'll have no one here. That is my greatest fear. •

WAC 137-67 Transfer of citizens of foreign countries

WAC 137-67-20 Request for transfer. An inmate committed to the Washington corrections system who is a citizen of a foreign country may make an application for a voluntary transfer to the inmate's country of origin or citizenship, provided the following conditions exist:

(1) The inmate is able to establish citizenship in a treaty nation;
(2) The inmate voluntarily requests the transfer;
(3) There is no unresolved detainer lodged against the inmate;
(4) There is no pending fine of restitution obligation imposed on the inmate by a court of competent jurisdiction in the United States;
(5) There is no pending or actual sentence for civil contempt against the inmate; and,
(6) There is no pending appeal or collateral attack on the underlying sentence or sentences which form the basis of the inmate's custody.

RCW 43.06.350 foreign nationals or citizens, convicted offenders--Transfers and sentences. Whenever any convicted offender, who is a citizen or national of a foreign country and is under the jurisdiction of the department of corrections, requests transfer to the foreign country of which he or she is a citizen or national, under a treaty on the transfer of offenders entered into between the United States and a foreign country, the governor or the governor's designee:

(1) May grant the approval of the State to such transfer as provided in the treaty; and

(2) Shall have, notwithstanding any provision of chapter 9.95 or 72.68 RCW, the plenary authority to fix the duration of the offender's sentence, if not otherwise fixed, whenever a fixed sentence is a condition precedent to transfer.

(Richey, continued)

expect them to reverse their decision.

Q: Do you have an attorney here in the states to help you with this?

No, I can't afford one.

Q: Is there anything else that you can think of that hasn't been covered?

Yes, in 1991, the DOC told me they'd approve of my transfer if Scotland agreed to enforce my 65 year sentence. Every requirement they've placed before me has been met. I don't understand why they won't abide by their word and transfer me.

I know I committed a terrible crime and there's no excuse for what I did. I understand that I'll probably serve the rest of my life behind bars and, the truth is, I've accepted this. I should pay dearly for taking a life. But, if I have to spend the rest of my life in prison, I'd rather it be in a prison in Scotland.

• • • • • • • • • • • •

Under the treaty covering the transfer of a sentenced person, both nations are required to "afford each other the widest measure of cooperation." In the past year, the Washington State Department of Corrections, in the Richey case, has failed to do so.

Whether by accident or by incompetence, Mr. Thatcher's letter to Judge Steiner maligns the intention and integrity of the Scotland government. The government of Scotland asked for the transfer of Mr. Richey on "the basis of the continued enforcement of his determinate sentence of 65 years." Reversing its earlier refusal to incarcerate Mr. Richey until 2031, Scotland is now willing to do so. Yet Mr. Thatcher claims "it is not possible to say how long Mr. Richey would serve in Scotland in the event of his transfer" and that Richey could be released as early as 2007.

The DOC has also apparently failed to take into consideration "the best interest of Washington State" as required by state law. Of what benefit to the citizens in Washington State is it to pay for the incarceration of a foreign prisoner when his country of origin is willing to do so? What difference is there if he spends the remaining years in Scotland or Walla Walla? The answer to these questions is well over a million dollars. It is approximately equal in cost to hiring one experienced public school teacher for the same number of years he will be incarcerated.

In order to remedy the damages to the Scotland government and Washington citizens, this state must reexamine its denial of Thomas Richey's request to return to Scotland. The DOC Community Screening Committee must be provided with truthful information regarding Scotland intentions. In addition, the state needs to ensure that comments from Richey's sentencing judge and prosecutor are not manipulated by false statements of DOC officials. In the best interest of all, these things need to be done. The people of Washington State need Thomas Richey to go home. His family, friends, and the Scottish Prison System are waiting for him. •

Inmates — All correspondence to Books to Prisoners *must* go through the main branch:

Books to Prisoners
Left Bank Books
92 Pike Street
Seattle WA 98101

"Generation Y" and You: A Book Review of *The Scapegoat Generation: America's War on Adolescents*

Wendy C. Ortiz

***The Scapegoat Generation: America's War on Adolescents* by Mike A. Males. Common Courage Press: Maine, 1996.**

If ever anyone needed a plethora of statistics, wry wit, bar graphs, and tables to prove that contemporary adolescents are one of America's scapegoats, please refer to the informative and provocative book, ***The Scapegoat Generation.***

Author Mike A. Males takes on the issues of teen imprisonment, drug and alcohol use, teen pregnancy, smoking, and class issues that put some kids into expensive institutions and others into juvy.

It was not that long ago that I was a teenager. Males touched a nerve in me when he thought to include lyrics from the band Suicidal Tendencies, a Venice, CA band I was a fan of for a short time (okay, I just sold the record two years ago—it had nostalgic value!!). Do you remember the lyrics:

What're you trying to say?/That *I'm* crazy?/How can *I* be crazy?/When I went to *your* schools?/ When I went to *your* churches?/ When I went to *your* institutional learning facilites?/How can you say that *I'm* CRAZY?! (Suicidal Tendencies, "Institutionalized")

Yeah, well, I do. I knew the lyrics by heart. They were written somewhere on my bedroom wall, and invoked when people avoided my eyeliner-blackened eyes at the mall, or when I considered escaping my alcoholic home.

Much of the writing that Males does in this fascinating book not only strikes a personal chord (there are Zappa lyrics, too, for the generation before mine that listened to him regularly when he was cutting edge), but the statistics (of which there are pages and pages and pages) also serve to make his many points, one of which is that we as a society are ignoring issues of race, poverty, and all the various oppressions to the detriment of our own youth. We would rather spend money on putting kids away, either in lockup or private institutions—dependent on class and race—than spend money & energy on eliminating oppression, creating jobs, and securing a future for our young'uns.

Child poverty is an issue often brought up in this book. Childhood poverty, according to Males, is the abandonment by society of its future. Not a radical concept. However, Males steps further left when he contrasts child poverty and elder poverty—and shows how when the latter falls, the former *rises*. Eerie. He uses statistics from California to prove this point and others—that schools flounder for funds while prisons boom, and taxes fall while child poverty escalates.

We would rather spend money on putting kids away, either in lockup or private institutions than spend money & energy on eliminating oppression, creating jobs, and securing a future for our young'uns.

In fact, Males consistently points out the discrepancy between youth and adults—whether in behaviors, poverty, or outcomes. This is sometimes described as "adult selfishness" or "rampant escapism" on the part of liberals and conservatives. I find both to be aptly named. While pointing out the discrepancies, Males also points to faulty social science that awards adults and the agencies/institutions/corporations they belong to (and secure funds for) when they flaunt double standards in teens' faces—starting with drug and alcohol use, tobacco use, violence, and even sex. Many adults (officers of the War on Drugs & others) preach the virtues of not smoking, not partaking of illegal drugs, nonviolence and abstinence—all while smoking cigars, dropping Valium on themselves and bombs on nations, and having sex that is against their own personal social mores (and then lying about it).

Myths are broken down repeatedly in *The Scapegoat Generation.* Males confronts myths of teen alcohol and drug use (statistics which are often inflated, awarding bloated funds to various agencies and service groups that stay in existence due to these "social ills"), teen-teen sex (het girls: how many of you had sex for the first time with a boy your age? Statistics show: we're not talking boys, we're talking *adult men*), teaching abstinence=lower teen birth rate (NOT), and being a teen is a social disease (well, us adults must be in perpetual remission, eh?).

The simple fact is that adults often inflict double standards on teenagers. And teens are getting pissed. *Teens are reacting to oppression.* Males makes the point: often teens respond pretty normally to oppressions such as alcoholic and/or abusive families, lack of education and jobs, and societal scapegoating. If we look to eliminating "Aid to Perpetually Dependent Corporations (APDC)" instead of Aid to Families with Children (AFDC), perhaps our future will not appear to be so bleak. When we listen to & care for our youth instead of running them off as scapegoats and troublemakers, perhaps we—& they— will reap rewards bigger than we dreamed as a society. •

Your Help Is Needed

Because of the huge number of letters Books for Prisoners-Olympia Support Group receives each month and its limited resources, requests often wait many months to be filled. Thousands of letters still remain in boxes. Your help and generousity are urgently needed.

If we desire individuals in this country's prisons to be caring, thoughtful and sympathetic, then we too need to be caring, thoughtful and sympathetic. We need to "walk the talk." Please donate your time, money or books.

In greatest demand are:

English, Spanish/English, Southeast Asian dictionaries, thesaurus, new almanaces, and GED books.

Frequently requested are:

African-American, Chicano/Latino, and Native American history and progressive U.S. history.

Please donate:

- Any other good books
- Stamps and stamp money
- Money for tape, wrapping paper, and copying

Please bring donations of books to the Books to Prisoner-Olympia office at the business formerly known as Bulldog New at 116 4th Ave in downtown Olympia

Please make checks payable to Books to Prisoners.

Hours: Currently, the business hours are from 9:30 am to 3:30 pm daily. After hours donations possible by appointment. Please call the message phone below and leave a message.

Address: Books to Prisoners , 116 4th Ave, Olympia WA 98501

Message Phone: (360)943-2375

Books To Prisoner Schedule

- Open drop in work/training sessions every Thurs. 3-9 pm in the back of the business formerly known as Bulldog News. *Training takes 1 hour. Once you are trained you can work anytime we are open.*
- **BTP Volunteer Potluck** - 3rd Sun. of the month (Oct 16th), 3 pm at 116 E. 4th Ave, Olympia
- Turn in Bayview and Ralph's receipts. B to P receives 1%. Please send to the address below.
- **Save UPC code from Western Family Products &** send to B to P, 116 E 4th Ave, Olympia, WA 98501

A New Column from the Thurston County Tenants Union

Tenants Rights!

Every month, the TCTU will answer one or two questions regarding tenant rights and responsibilities. Please send your questions to: Tenants Rights! c/o WIP, PO Box 295, Olympia, WA 98507. If you have questions that need immediate assistance, please contact the TCTU directly by calling 357-0615.Consider becoming a member of the TCTU by sending your name, address, telephone number, and $1 per $1,000 annual income to: TCTU, PO Box 295, Olympia, WA 98507. You will receive a TCTU member packet of information, plus guides to landlord-tenant law. Help build this important community resource.

Dear Tenants Union,

I moved into a great apartment at the last minute over four months ago. But then my friends' household had an opening and I decided that was where I wanted to live in the long-term. Because they needed me to move in immediately, I did. Since things were moving so fast, I forgot to give notice that I was moving out. About a month later, someone else moved into the apartment. The landlord is now holding me responsible for the month's rent that the apartment was not rented to anyone between the time I left and the time someone else moved in. Is this lawful?

Signed, Concerned Renter

Dear Concerned Renter,

Unfortunately for you, this is lawful. Because you did not mention a lease, it's assumed you are a month-to-month renter. If you didn't give proper notice (twenty days), your landlord can hold you responsible for the rent for either 30 days after the landlord figures out you have moved, or 30 days after the next regular rental due date, whichever comes first.

If, though, the landlord had found another tenant before the 30 days were up, you can only be held responsible for the days that the apartment was vacant.

You mentioned that "about a month later" another tenant moved into the apartment. So your landlord has made you responsible for the cost of rent in between the time that he/she realized you had moved out and when someone else moved in. This is lawful according to landlord-tenant law.

Becoming a member of the Thurston County Tenants Union will not only give you a copy of the landlord-tenant law (which can be found in public libraries, and online), but will also give you the support of other concerned renters that want to know their rights and use them, as well as educate others and lobby for change in laws that hurt renters and fill landlords' pockets. Become a member of the TCTU today!

Briefs, continued

TESC, is pleased to present 5 nights of Film and discussion on "Indigenous Struggles in Latin America."

A Place Called Chiapas, was made by Canadian Film Maker Nettie Wild at great personal risk. It tells the Story of the Indigenous People of Southern Mexico, in Chiapas, who have been in uprising since 1994.

Screenings of the Film will be followed by special presentations by visiting speakers with Jason Wallach of the Mexico Solidarity Network, Chicago Ill. and on Tuesday October 5th only, Martha Lidia ("Tita") Godinez-Miranda of the Guatemalan Women's National Forum, Guatemala.

Everyone who is interested in the movement for Indigenous Rights and Social Justice in Latin America is invited to come to this special series of Film and talk. For more information call 352 - 8526.

A Vision of Healing
A Voice of Hope:

A Day Without Hate

Thursday, October 7th at 6pm
WA Center for Performing Arts

Olympia Fellowship of Reconciliation's program celebrating the start of the international decade of non-violence. Evening of music, spoken word, dance by Diversity Dance Workshop, New Life Baptsit Choir, Nuance and others. Informational and Inspirational presentations from a wide variety of concerned individuals, cultural groups and organizations. Contact Glen at 491-9093 or Kirsten at <kjdahle@aol.com> for more information.

Human Rights Award

Application/Nomination Deadline
Friday, October 8th by 5pm

First annual awards sponsored by the Thurston Council on Cultural Diversity and Human Rights recognizing local individuals and organizations for their contributions to furthering human rights. For more information, contact Ruth Elder at 786-5498, TDD 754-2933 or <elderr@co.thurston.wa.us>

PFLAG Annual Meeting

Sunday, October 10th at 2pm
First Methodist Church
1224 Legion Way, Olympia

October is our annual business meeting. Please join us as we vote for some new board members, reflect on our accomplishments this year and look ahead to the coming year of education, advocacy and outreach.

For more information on Parents, Families and Friends of Lesbians and Gays:

PO Box 12732 Olympia, WA 98508
866-0511
<olypflag@hotmail.com>
<http://members.tripod.com/~claytoly/PFLAG-Olympia>

Free Leonard Peltier

Indigenous Peoples Day

March and gathering at the U.S./Canadian border
Sunday, October 10th
12noon at Blaine, WA
starting point is Blaine Park
corner of Blaine & Alder
1pm potluck at Peace Arch Park on the US/Canadian border

The International Indigenous People's day March and Gathering is an annual event honoring the International struggles of indigenous people and for justice the First Nations annd for American political prisoner Leonard Peltier. For more info: <bayou@blarg.net>

Women Take Back The Night March

Thursday, October 28th
Sylvester Park, downtown Oly
***Rally begins at 5pm**
***Women's March downtown**
***Men's workshop on male violence and rape prevention**
***March and workshop ends in Sylvester Park where there will be an Open Mic until 10pm**
For info: 709-0849

Olympia Workers Association

THE OLYMPIA WORKERS ASSOCIATION invites fellow workers to a Halloween sort of thing **October 29 at 7:30, upstairs at the old Bulldog News.**

This event is an effort to get workers together to meet each other, socialize and talk about the forming Olympia Workers Association. The Association is investigating health care plans for workers and is trying to create a forum for us to discuss our working conditions and perhaps ways to improve them.

Come check it out! Questions - 705-3964

Radical Women Halloween Party

Saturday, October 30th at 8:30pm
New Freeway Hall
5018 Rainier Ave S., Seattle
Everyone Welcome.

Bewitching comedy spoofs, dancing, costume contests and a fall buffet. For more information, rides or childcare call (206) 722-6057.

Olympians Concerned About Democracy

Sunday, October 31st, 2-4pm
Olympia Timberland Library

For more information on the Olympia Teledemocracy Initiative and the vision, ideas and inspiration behind it, visit our website at www.olywa.net/ocad or call Jeff at 534-9369.

Welfare Rights Organizing Coalition

WROC's planning and organizing meetings take place the **first Tuesday of each month from 5:30pm until 8pm at First United Methodist Church**, 5th and Boundary, downtown. WROC's support and information meeting is the third Tuesday of the month at Evergreen Vista Apartments, on the West Side of Olympia. Dinner and free childcare are provided at all meetings, and people can call 352-9716 for more info.

Tenants' Union

Come and learn your rights as a tenant on the **second Monday (Oct. 11th) of each month starting at 6pm in the downtown Olympia Library.** This is free public clinic. Also a meeting will follow and you will find out how to volunteer for the organization. For more information call 357-0615.

Dance O' Dance

Open invitation from "Dance O' Dance" to any age, any style dancers to appear LIVE on public-access television in Thurston county. This hour-long program by and for dancers is taped on the fourth Wednesday of each month and re-runs every Wednesday at 4pm & Friday at 10pm on channel 29. "Dance O' Dance" is in its fourth season on TCTV.

Dancers should arrive at TCTV studio

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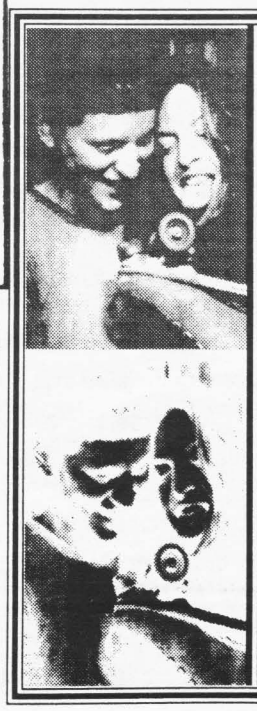

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all ages
1980's dress code
705-2726

Briefs, continued

"A", 440 Yauger way, off Mud Bay, by 2PM for instructions, warm-ups, & refreshments. Contact the producer for more details: Justin B. Wright, 753-9665, or e-mail <justinb@writeme.com>

CIELO PROJECT (Centro Integral Educativo Latino de Olympia) ESL PROGRAM SEEKING VOLUNTEERS

The CIELO Project's English as a Second Language program is seeking volunteer tutors, child care providers, and program coordinators for it's fall session. The classes begin the 5th of October, and are held Tuesdays and Thursdays from 6:30 to 8:30 PM. For more information or to schedule an interview call Radio Ranch at 360-709-0931, or Reed and Kelly at 360-352-5942. Email inquiries can be sent to RIPPLE1031@AOL.COM.

Bread and Roses Community Members Wanted

We are 4 (and 3 cats) living in a Catholic Worker, intentional community that works with homeless folks (however we are of varying spiritual beliefs). We run a shelter, soup kitchen and family center. Decisions are based on consensus, non-violent actions and social justice.

Our Mission:

Bread and Roses is a cooperative, compassionate, intentional community striving to live by the Catholic Worker philosophy of hospitality. We do this by providing, and helping others to provide, the basic human needs of food, shelter, and dignity to those who lack these.

We strive to be a role model for society in which we:

- individually take personal responsibility to serve others
- collectively establish non-violent and socially just relationships
- individually and collectively nurture growth of and develop on another in personhood

We are looking for someone who is dedicated to working with people in crisis situations, and with diverse groups of people. This includes children and people of varying ethnicities, sexual preferences and religious/spiritual beliefs. PEOPLE OF COLOR ARE STRONGLY ENCOURAGED TO APPLY! Bilingual a plus. We offer free room and a living stipend. Queer friendly. Vegetarian/Vegan diets welcome.

Contact us at:
Bread and Roses
1320 8th AVE SE
Olympia, WA 98501
(360)754-4085

Student Action with Farmworkers (SAF) Education Director Position Available

SAF is a non-profit organization based in Durham, North Carolina. Founded in 1992, SAF brings students and farmworkers together to learn about each other's lives, share resources and skills, improve conditions for farmworkers, and build diverse coalitions working for social change.

SAF programs include technical assistance, summer internships, campus organizing, national advocacy for farmworkers, drop-out prevention program for farmworker youth, a newsletter, and community education.

ANNUAL BUDGET: $250,000

PREFERRED QUALITIES... Experience working in farm work and / or from a farmworker family ... Public relations / media skills ... Latino/a ... Commitment to justice for farmworkers

SALARY & BENEFITS: $22,000-$25,000, depending on experience; health insurance (including dental); retirement benefits; 3 weeks vacation; flexible schedule

START DATE: December 1999

TO APPLY: Send 1-2 page resume with 3 references and 1-2 page cover letter to Melinda Wiggins, SAF, 1317 W. Pettigrew St., Durham, NC 27705 by October 15, 1999

QUESTIONS: Contact Melinda Wiggins at mwiggins@duke.edu or 919-660-3652

Free Trade vs. Human Rights

A Massuchusetts law forbidding the state from buying products from companies doing business in Burma was struck down by a federal appeals court in June. "This is a severe blow to the practice of state and local governments using moral criteria to make financial decisions," an anti-Burma activist said.

The court said the state cannot interfere with the federal government's ability to conduct foreign affairs, and that federal laws preempt the state sanctions.

The state re who sponsored the original bill said, "If we had rulings like this in the 70s and 80s, the United States would not have been able to participate in the anti-apartheid movement." The ruling will be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Taken from Dollars and Sense. Reprinted with permission. Subscriptions to D&S Magazine are $18.95 from 1 Summer St., Somerville, MA 02143. Call 1-888-736-7377.

EARTH FIRST! BOMBING CASE CLEARED FOR TRIAL

Earth First! activists Judi Bari and Darryl Cherney won a stunning victory in their federal civil rights lawsuit against the FBI and the Oakland Police (OPD) last Friday, when the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals rejected the Oakland defendants' motion to be released from the case. The three-judge panel went even further, reinstating charges that the Oakland officers conspired with the FBI to violate Bari and Cherney's First Amendment rights. The full text of the ruling can be read at www.ce9.uscourts.gov (opinions).

The civil rights lawsuit was filed in 1991, one year after the environmental activists were bombed while driving through Oakland on an organizing tour for the nonviolent Redwood Summer anti-logging campaign. The bomb nearly killed Bari, leaving her severely disabled. She died of breast cancer in 1997.

Redwood Summer Justice Project
P.O. Box 14720 Santa Rosa, CA 95402
www.monitor.net/~bari
(707)887-0262

(STOP WTO, continued)

tury." The meeting, billed as "the largest trade event ever held in the United States," is closed to the public. Corporate CEOs Bill Gates (Microsoft) and Phil Condit (Boeing) are co-chairs of the Seattle Host Committee.

The purpose of our three day conference, October 22-24th at The Evergreen State College's Longhouse, is to have a public discussion about this new organization. We'll examine how its policies affect our daily lives and limit the ability of our governments to respond to citizen direction. We'll also discuss how we can join social movements from around the world to place social justice and a democratic future on the global agenda.

Conference Themes:

1. How labor organizations act to challenge WTO style policies that promote capital flight, plant closures, union free zones, and privatization of our public institutions.

2. How citizens' organizations protect the environment when trade agreements give transnational corporations legal and political supremacy over our natural resources.

3. How indigenous nations protect their sovereignty, culture and resources from the market penetration of transnational corporations.

4. How local governments preserve their sovereign rights from corporate investment strategies such as the proposed Multilateral Agreement on Investment.

Speakers and Workshop Leaders:

W. RON ALLEN; MARIA DE LA LUZ ARRIAGA; GEORGE BECKER; MARIA CAIN; RUTH CAPLAN; DON KEGELEY; THEA LEE; RORY O'NEILL; STEWART and JOAN PHILLIP; NOEL SCHACTER; TYREE SCOTT; NANDITA SHARMA.; JIM SINCLAIR; JAGGI SINGH; DAVID SOLNIT; SALLY SORIANO; ROBERT STUMBERG; SUNERA THOBANI

Co-sponsors and Individual Registration. Organizational Co-sponsors, $500. Registration fee is $75.00/person (We do not expect people to pay out of pocket. We encourage people to fundraise through organizations and unions to cover the costs.)

Registration deadline is October 15th. Checks to: "TESC-WTO Conference" & mailed to Dan Leahy, WTO Conference Coordinator, TESC, Olympia, 98505. For more information, call Stephanie Guilloud at (360) 866-6000 x6478. •

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WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

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10 Santo Tomas Visitors

15 *Interview* Prisoner Tom Richey

17 Book Review *Scapegoat Generation*

Arrest the Racism

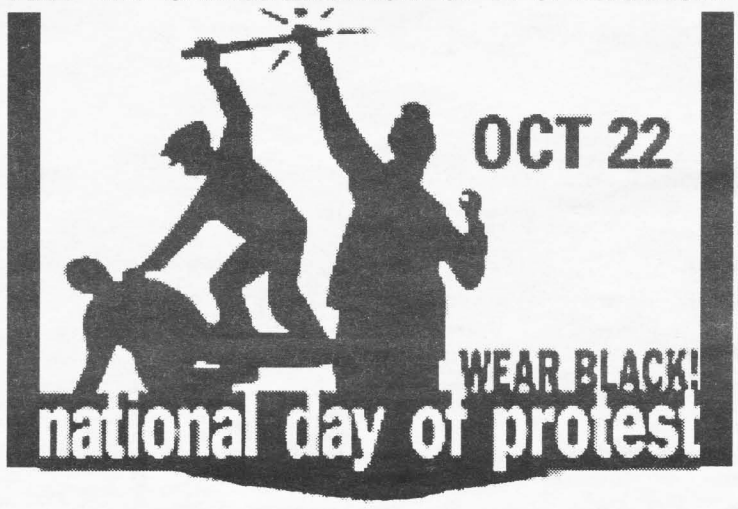
Racial Profiling in America

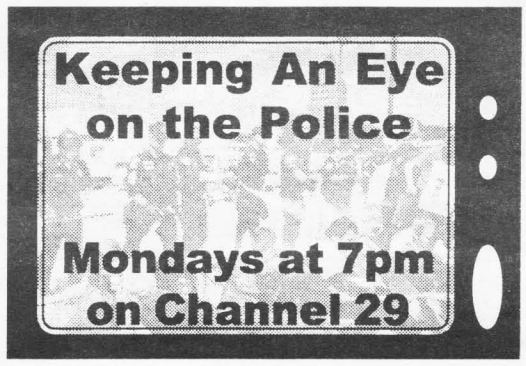
If you believe you or someone you love has been the victim of Racial Profiling contact the ACLU's national hotline for victims of profiling:

1-877-6-PROFILE or www/aclu.org/profiling/

STOP POLICE BRUTALITY!

AND THE CRIMINALIZATION OF A GENERATION!





Works In Progress
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